

Outfitting an Army? East Germans Are Deep in Surplus

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

FURSTENWALDE, Germany — They come in groups, and they come alone. They come from farms and villages in Eastern Germany, or from Hamburg and Munich and other big cities in the West. They come by the thousands to a drafty warehouse in the middle of nowhere for what may be the world's biggest cash-and-carry rummage sale.

For sale: One army, slightly used. Outside this rural town, 32 kilometers (20 miles) east of Berlin, the final dismemberment of the defunct East German Army has begun with a huge clearance sale.

Here, the German government is amassing the more prosaic items once needed to keep a half-million troops in fighting trim: binoculars and buckets, tarpaulins and tire pumps, shovels and signal flags. Everything must go.

"If we determine that the prices are too

high, it's possible that we'll lower them later," said Peter Dirlard, operations director for the company supervising the sale for Bonn. "But right now we're selling everything."

On a recent day, 1,500 buyers swept through the warehouse spending 108,000 Deutsche marks (\$61,000). They paid \$1.40 each for 5-liter (1.3-gallon) jerrycans; \$3 for big glass jugs suitable for fermenting homemade wine, and \$11 for leather map cases, complete with colored pencils, stopwatch and straight edge.

Perhaps the most popular items are Zeiss binoculars at \$85 a pair. More than 3,000 have been sold since the warehouse opened Dec. 16. Some profess interest in bird-watching. Reimund Schmidt, a retired East Berliner, joked that his pair would be handy for keeping an eye on the neighbors.

So much material has been found in about 80 East German depots that Mr. Dirlard estimates it could take three years

to sell it all. Two more warehouses will open this month, and a fourth, near Leipzig, is to begin operations in March.

As customers laden with booty exit through one door in the Fürstentwalle warehouse, forklifts haul in new crates of pickaxes and tire chains through another.

Not to be found in the inventory here are the more lethal trappings of East German military power. Since shortly after German reunification in 1990, the Bonn government has been selling, scrapping or refurbishing the immense armory inherited from the East. That includes nearly 600 modern tanks, 295,000 tons of munitions, more than a million pistols and 4,500 tons of rocket propellant.

Less than 20 percent of the arsenal is considered usable by the German military or other federal agencies. That includes 24 MiG-29 fighters and nearly 900 armored personnel carriers.

But, as Mr. Dirlard noted, Bonn's reunification army "had about 490,000

soldiers, and now it's going down to around 360,000, so they have a great surplus of their own."

Consequently, the great majority of East German matériel is excess, including 26,346 rocket-propelled grenades, 549 T-72 tanks and 251 MiG-21s.

Some equipment has been demilitarized and sold abroad, including many of the East German Navy's 192 ships. Scores of MiGs and hundreds of armored vehicles and artillery tubes have been cut into scrap.

German officials stress that they are taking pains to prevent surplus weapons from falling into the wrong hands.

In addition to weapons, the government is disposing of 85,000 East German Army vehicles, including 52,000 trucks. At least 9,000 vehicles have been sent to Russia and other republics of the former Soviet Union; thousands of others are on public sale at huge lots. Field kitchens, sanitation equipment and power generators have

been donated to charitable organizations or communities in Eastern Germany.

In Fürstentwalle, however, the offerings do not get much more exotic than pickaxes and barrels of hand soap. Few buyers seem animated by sentimental impulses; most, like the hunter from Brandenburg buying a set of infrared lights "to keep my dogs warm," are looking for bargains.

The volume of stuff suggests how much of East Germany's wealth went into outfitting its army. Here, for example, an enterprising mechanic can find not a few odds and ends for his tool chest but thousands upon thousands of wrenches.

"This was an army which was very well equipped," said Mr. Dirlard.

This also was an army that in subtle ways was as anachronistic as the political system under which it served. A single example speaks volumes. Included in each handsome map case, amid the colored pencils and stopwatch, is a new slide rule, a quaint artifact abandoned by American officers 20 years ago in favor of calculators.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ukraine to Join New NATO Program

KIEV (NYT) — Ukraine announced over the weekend that it would join NATO's new program for military cooperation with East European countries.

Foreign Minister Anatoli Zlenko is to sign an agreement with NATO at its headquarters in Brussels on Tuesday, making Ukraine the first former Soviet republic apart from the Baltic states to join the West in military cooperation, the news agency Interfax-Ukraine reported Saturday.

The Western military alliance has promoted the cooperation program, known as the Partnership for Peace, as a step toward full NATO membership for former Warsaw Pact countries. The program includes joint military and training exercises with NATO. Ukraine has agreed to dismantle its arsenal of former Soviet nuclear weapons.

Iran Holds 20 in Assassination Plot

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Iran said Monday that it had arrested more than 20 "morally corrupt" suspects in a plot to assassinate President Hashemi Rafsanjani last week, including some linked to leftist groups.

Intelligence Minister Ali Fallahian, who is in charge of internal security, told the newspaper Hamshahri that Kourosh Nikakbar, a man held after shots were fired when Mr. Rafsanjani was making a speech last Tuesday, was a member of a "clandestine terrorist group."

"More than 20 of the central core of this network who were somehow involved in the plot," the minister said, "had knowledge of the assassination plan or had cooperated have been arrested." He added that these arrested were "morally corrupt, drank alcohol and were drug addicts."

Opposition Figure to Lead Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP) — José María Figueres, the opposition candidate and son of a revered political patriarch, won Costa Rica's presidential election Sunday, promising to slow free-market reforms and to provide programs for the poor.

With more than two-thirds of the vote counted, Mr. Figueres had 632,075 votes, and the economist Miguel Ángel Rodríguez had 601,885 votes, the Supreme Election Tribunal said.

During the acrimonious campaign, Mr. Figueres, son of a three-time president, José (Pepe) Figueres Ferrer, promised to provide welfare programs for thousands of poor Costa Ricans. At 39, he will be the country's youngest president.

Peru Guerrillas Set Off Blast in Lima

LIMA (Reuters) — Maoist guerrillas exploded a car bomb at Peru's air force headquarters in central Lima on Monday, killing two people, wounding several others and damaging a building, authorities and witnesses said.

Shining Path guerrillas drove the car with an undetermined amount of explosives into an empty three-story building at the complex that was to be the future home of the air force museum, police and air force officials said.

A passing taxi driver and a passenger were killed when the bomb exploded, the police said. Two others were seriously wounded, and an undetermined number suffered light injuries in the explosion, they added.

Former Italian Banker Surrenders

MILAN (Reuters) — The former chairman of Italy's largest savings bank, who has been accused of corruption, surrendered on Monday to the authorities.

Roberto Mazzotta, chairman of Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde, turned himself in at a border post with Switzerland north of Milan. Investigators issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Mazzotta last Monday, when he was out of the country, as part of a probe into property deals by the bank's pension funds between 1985 and 1992.

Carlo Polli, a deputy chairman of the bank, and two senior officials, including the head of the bank's pension fund, were arrested a week ago.

For the Record

The International Federation of Newspaper Publishers has named Omar Belhouche, the director of the Algerian daily El Watan, as the recipient of its annual press freedom prize. (1/77)

Correction

Because of an editing error, quotes in a dispatch from Beijing in editions of Feb. 5-6 were mistakenly attributed to John Kamm, an American human rights advocate. Mr. Kamm did not comment on three dissidents released from Chinese prisons. Remarks about the dissidents were made by a Chinese intellectual with high-level government contacts who was not identified in the dispatch. The International Herald Tribune regrets the error.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Malaysia Inaugurates Superhighway

KUALA LUMPUR (Combined Dispatches) — Malaysia on Monday officially opened a 890-kilometer (550-mile) superhighway running the length of Peninsular Malaysia, completed more than 15 months ahead of schedule but at a staggering cost.

Most of the highway was already open to traffic, and officials opened the final 30-kilometer stretch from Tapah to Gopeng. It is a four-lane highway with 72 multilevel interchanges and 60 tollgates.

The highway, from the peninsula's northern border with Thailand to the causeway with Singapore in the south, cost 5.9 billion ringgit (\$2.36 billion), up from the original forecast of 3.4 billion ringgit, officials said. Work on the highway began in 1989. (AP, AFP)

Most of Calcutta's transport operators stopped work on Monday to demand higher fares to offset a rise in fuel prices, crippling India's biggest city. (Reuters)

Authorities at the Yala, Sri Lanka, wildlife park are planning to introduce shorter visiting hours, more prohibited zones and limits on safaris to deal with an ever-increasing tide of tourists. (AP, AFP)

Turkey will rebuild the 472-year-old bridge in the Bosnian city of Mostar that was destroyed by gunfire last year. Foreign Minister Hikmet Çetin signed a reconstruction agreement Monday with the visiting Bosnian culture minister, Enes Dzakovic. (AP)

Longshoremen stopped work at Marseille's main passenger port on Monday when 300 riot policemen backed by armored vehicles entered the port area to take over gates controlled by protesters. Employees of the Sud Marine construction firm, which is in receivership, have been blockading the gates since Wednesday. (Reuters)

Venice and Mainland Mestre Vote Down a Bill of Divorce

The Associated Press

VENICE — The 68-year union of Venice and Mestre, its industrial neighbor on the mainland, has withstood another test. For the third time in 15 years, voters defeated a referendum proposing a divorce. The proposal was rejected by a 56-to-44-percent margin, in the nonbinding referendum Sunday.

Proponents said a separation would let Venice better attack its special problems, including pollution and frequent floods. The two cities were joined in 1926, when Venice had nearly 200,000 people and Mestre 20,000. Since then Venice has shrunk to 62,000 people while Mestre has more than 200,000.

President Brittan? Europe Trade Chief Tries the Hard Sell

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — For Sir Leon Brittan, the European trade chief, a hectic travel pace didn't stop with December's world trade agreement.

But rather than shuttling to Washington, Tokyo and Geneva to push for lower tariffs, these days Sir Leon is making the rounds of European capitals to press his candidacy to succeed Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission.

With visits to The Hague, Rome and Madrid in recent weeks, Sir Leon has sought to capitalize on the accolades he won for pulling off a trade deal that satisfied free-market advocates in Britain and Germany while still giving France concessions on agriculture and movies.

Keeping his name in the headlines appears to be the best way of taking on the perceived front-runner for the post, Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands.

"As he's a challenger, he's making a real campaign," said a European Union official in Brussels. "That is his chance. The question is, will Paris back him?"

Sir Leon has been trying to moderate his image as an economic ultraliberal, earned through his vigorous fights against state aid to industry in his previous post as Europe's competition commissioner.

Prior to his visit to Madrid last week, he boasted to the Spanish daily El País that although Britain was supporting his candidacy, "Everybody knows that my views aren't the same as those of the British government."

The unusual public campaign sheds some light on the secretive process of picking a president of the European Commission, the European Union's executive agency. The decision normally is taken behind closed doors by heads of government, who are expected to anoint a successor at their summit meeting on the Greek island of Corfu in June.

The race also comes at a critical time for the commission, which is largely bereft of direction as Mr. Delors approaches the end of his 10-year reign this December and most of his 16 commissioners prepare to depart.

After the fast-paced innovations

of the past decade, when the Delors commission issued hundreds of laws to establish Europe's single market and was a driving force behind the Treaty on European Union, many EU officials believe the commission should be less of an initiator and more of an administrator.

"We have to turn into an implementation agency," said an official close to Sir Leon.

Whatever the commission's role, Mr. Lubbers remains the most-likely candidate to take charge of it. EU officials say. As a Christian Democrat from a small state that has never held the presidency, he would be an ideal successor to Mr. Delors, a French Socialist.

Moreover, as prime minister for the past 11 years, he is one of the senior members of the exclusive group that will make the final decision.

"He's from the club," the EU official said.

As the inside candidate, Mr. Lubbers is keeping a low profile. His spokesman said the Dutch leader was concerned about how about local and parliamentary elections in March and May than in European affairs. In any case, he added, "Maybe the best campaign at this moment is to keep your mouth shut."

Sir Leon also hails from the political right, however, and supporters say he is the most pro-European candidate that Britain's Conservative Party could ever put forward.

Officially, Sir Leon also denies any campaigning. A spokesman said his trips were part of an effort to wrap up details of the Uruguay Round trade deal.

But Sir Leon's travel agenda has extended beyond trade, including sympathetic comments about Italy's efforts to privatize its debt-ridden state industries and open its market to imports of Japanese automobiles, and support for Spain's demands for a more-active EU policy toward the countries of North Africa.

Next month, he is due to publish a book entitled, "The Europe We Need." Officials close to him say it will encompass ideas he has spelled out in recent months to bridge the gap between Euro-skeptics and integrationists, such as calling for more-independent interest-rate policies by member states with still supporting the eventual goal of a single currency. In other words, no federal United States of Europe but more than just a glorified free-trade area.

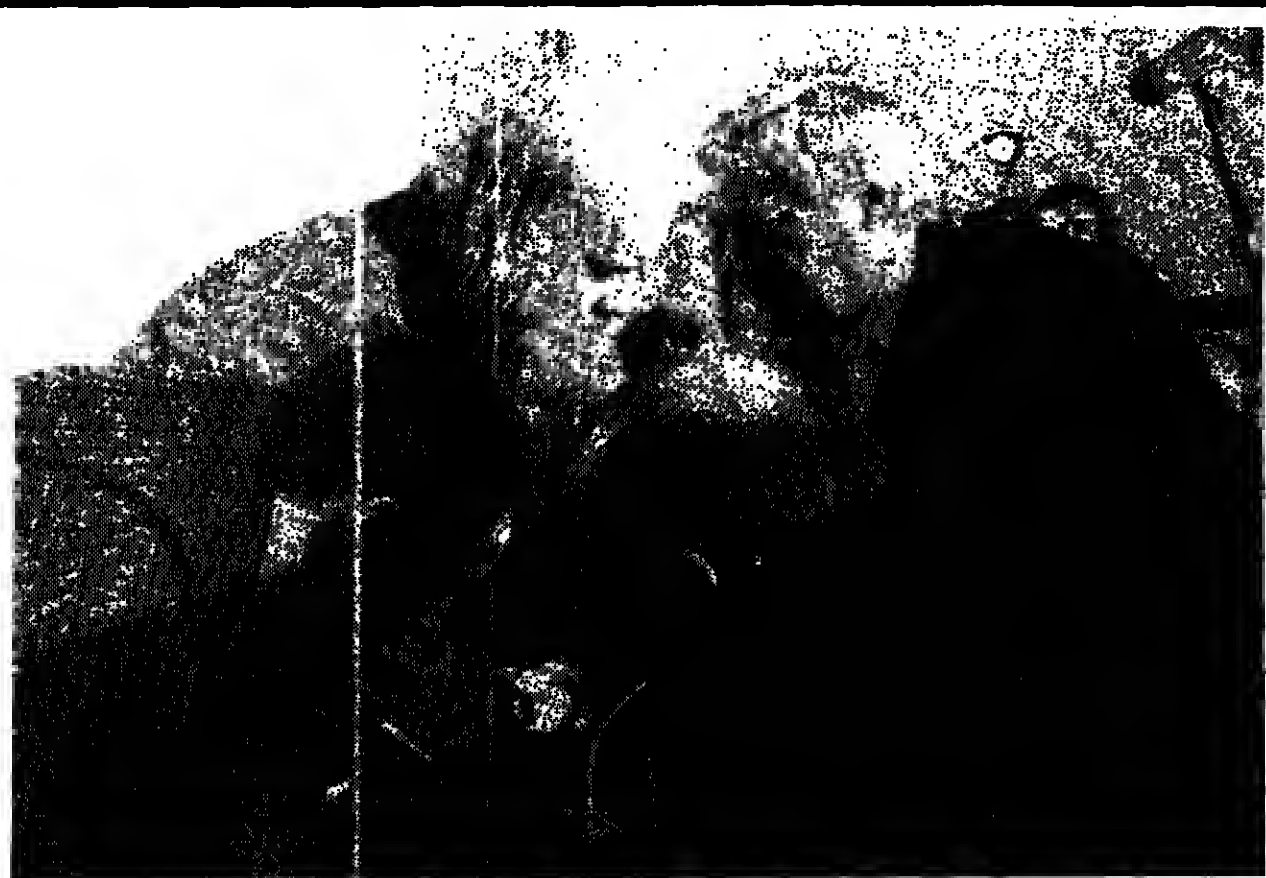
"Leon has to establish himself more in public in order to influence the inner circle," said an aide. "He will certainly give Lubbers a run for his money."

Ultimately, aides and EU officials say Sir Leon's chances will rest on whether he can persuade Paris that his success in accommodating their demands during the trade talks should be repaid with the presidency. His supporters are confident, pointing out that France has clashed often with the Netherlands over its free-trade policy.

Vietnam Punishes Nostalgist

Agence France-Press

HO CHI MINH CITY — A 52-year-old man who unfurled the flag of the former South Vietnam during Ho Chi Minh City's first international marathon in December 1992 has been imprisoned for 15 years, an official newspaper reported Monday.



Michael Seuf, left, and Andreas Wember, second from left, with their lawyers Monday after receiving long prison sentences.

German Neo-Nazis Are Imprisoned for Killing

Reuters

WUPPERTAL, Germany — Two German skinheads and a Polish-born bar owner were imprisoned Monday for kicking and burning a man to death because they thought he was Jewish.

Andreas Wember, 26, was sentenced to 14 years in prison, Michael Seuf, 20, received eight years in youth detention. The bar owner, Marian Jan Glensk, 32, received 10 years in prison.

Mr. Wember bowed his head, Mr. Seuf looked troubled and Mr. Glensk swallowed hard as the presiding judge, Rolf Watty,

handed out the sentences after finding them guilty of murder and inflicting grievous bodily harm.

Judge Watty said Mr. Wember and Mr. Seuf, encouraged by Mr. Glensk's remark that "Jews have to burn," brutally attacked Karl Hans Rohn, a Wuppertal butcher in November 1992. They had been drinking heavily.

Judge Watty said: "As long as there are Germans in whose names Jews were mistreated and killed in concentration camps and gas chambers we must take it upon ourselves to be especially watchful against right-wing extremist developments." Defense lawyers said they would appeal.

Mr. Glensk, after hearing Mr. Rohn say he was half Jewish, shouted: "Jew! You must go to Auschwitz. Auschwitz must be opened up again. Jews have to burn."

The judge said this had been an explosive statement that triggered the attack on Mr. Rohn, 53.

Judge Watty said Mr. Rohn, who was not Jewish, sometimes claimed in bar conversations that he was half Jewish to gain sympathy from Germans who felt guilty about the Holocaust.

Mandela's Harsh Message to Whites

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela had watched a cow being artificially inseminated. He had cuddled some children and kicked a soccer ball for photographers. He had revealed in the intoxicating pandemonium of a star-struck black township.

It was time for the candidate to meet white voters, and the conventions of this Western-style political campaign seemed to call for an hour or two of gentle courtship.

The 400 white businessmen and academics who waited politely in the civic center of Potchefstroom, a farm center in the Afrikaner heartland, were moderates by local standards, not hostile, but wary of the man they assume will be their next president. They hoped to be reassured.

Instead, the man introduced to them as "Comrade President Nelson Mandela" was less a savior than a Dutch Reformed pastor facing a congregation of sinners and brooding no excuses. He upbraided them as selfish, hypocritical and racist.

"You are interested only in whites, not in the people of South Africa," he scolded, exasperated by their appeals to be left alone and their fears of the Communists among his friends. "Why should I even listen to you?"

He had words of reconciliation, too, but the essential message was clear: You are not in charge here anymore. Get used to it.

With nearly 12 weeks until South Africa's first free elections in April, and some parties still deciding whether to join the contest, there has already been a palpable shift of power from the lame-duck white government to the black majority, and to the main custodian of its aspirations, Mr. Mandela.

As he barnstormed this week across three of South Africa's four provinces, he was no longer the negotiator and compromiser. He was re-

establishing himself as the man who will bring dramatic changes.

Mr. Mandela's itinerary is a daily reminder of how much remains to be changed.

Despite the repeal of segregation laws, South Africa remains, by force of social pressure and economic inertia, a constellation of separate societies.

The candidate's schedule listed a series of white towns — Potchefstroom, Sasolburg, Bothaville, Kromstad — with cozy houses, neat lawns, paved streets and supermarkets.

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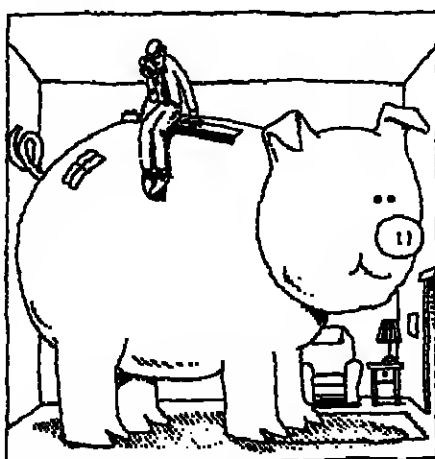
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Cuba	080-90000	Hungary	00-800-0411	Norway	050-1292	UAE	800-11
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THE AMERICAS / POLITICAL AFTERSHOCKS

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Balanced Budget: Social Security Threat?

WASHINGTON — Hitting one of the capital's most sensitive political nerves first, opponents of the proposed constitutional amendment to require a balanced federal budget have asserted that it would lead to cuts of \$1,000 a person in Social Security benefits. The amendment's defenders disagreed, pointing out that lawmakers treat Social Security gingerly. And Senator Paul Simon, an Illinois Democrat, who is the measure's chief sponsor, said that, in fact, Social Security recipients would be helped by the amendment because it would strengthen the economy and reduce the deficit.

The Senate is expected to begin debating the proposed amendment late this month. As now written, it would require the federal budget to be balanced by 1999, but Mr. Simon said he would substitute a version delaying the deadline to 2001 to make the transition easier.

The amendment does not tell Congress and the president how to cut federal spending; it only says that they must. Families USA and other groups supportive of the elderly asserted last week that if the budget was balanced with no tax increases and proportional cuts among all varieties of federal spending, that would lead to a \$1,081 cut in individual Social Security benefits in 1999, and about \$100 more in 2001.

When reporters challenged those assumptions, observing that in most deficit reduction packages, taxes have played a part, Ron Pollack, head of Families USA, said that except for Mr. Simon, most of the amendment's backers say they want spending cuts, not tax increases. (NYT)

Anti-Casino Sentiment Weakens in N.Y. State

ALBANY, New York — A long dormant proposal to legalize casino gambling in New York State is gaining broad support in the legislature, spurred by the wildfire spread and success of casinos along the Mississippi River, across the border in Quebec and on an Indian reservation.

Supporters say casinos will create jobs, attract tourists and generate millions in tax revenues. But what is really driving the proposal forward this time is a weakening of the opposition. With casinos sprouting throughout the Northeast, it has become more difficult to argue that this is an aberrant industry best isolated in Atlantic City and Nevada.

"I always opposed it in the past," said State Senator Franz S. Leichter, a Manhattan Democrat. "But the fact is, it's really here and maybe we ought to let it happen."

The earliest a referendum on the proposal could go before voters would be November 1995.

Both sides acknowledged that pressure to pass a gambling bill was growing. Groups representing restaurant and resort owners from New York City, the Catskills, Niagara Falls, the Finger Lakes region and the Adirondacks have begun lobbying in Albany.

But what has most revived the casino movement is the spread of Indian gaming, made possible under a 1988 federal law. In 1992, the Mashantucket Pequot opened a casino in Ledyard, Connecticut, that is earning more than \$26 million a month. (NYT)

Environment Agency Endorses Smoking Ban

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has endorsed legislation to ban smoking in virtually all businesses and public buildings except in specially ventilated rooms.

The Environmental Protection Agency administrator, Carol Browner, told a House hearing the dangers of smoking to nonsmokers, especially children, justified the restrictions. The tobacco industry said the bill was extreme and unjustified. (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, on possible air strikes in Bosnia: "I do not think you will find support among our allies for a very broadened, extended air war. What you're now seeing discussed, and discussed very urgently, are much more limited uses of air power, which I would support. I don't think we want to broaden this war. I don't think we want to make it a U.S. war." (AP)

Earthquake Rattles California Politics

Aftermath Rearranges the Outlook For Wilson and Gubernatorial Rivals

By Jane Gross

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The deadly earthquake that moved mountains and toppled buildings here last month also changed the political landscape of California, shifting the terrain in a crucial race that will pit an unpopular Republican governor against one of two Democratic challengers for his job.

There is widespread agreement that the earthquake on Jan. 17 breathed new life into the political fortunes of Governor Pete Wilson. The quake also jump-started the underdog primary campaign of John Garamendi, the state insurance commissioner, and raised questions about whether Kathleen Brown, the California treasurer and Democratic front-runner, is the inevitable winner she once seemed in the June primary.

The main beneficiary of California's latest calamity, political experts in both parties agree, is Governor Wilson, a practiced hand at coping with disasters. His job performance ratings improved in the weeks after the earthquake, according to a statewide poll.

The governor, who has issued disaster declarations for fires, floods, riots, toxic spills and droughts in 56 of the state's 58 counties since taking office in 1991, toured the devastated areas after the earthquake in his trademark windbreaker and promised to press the Clinton administration for all the help the state needs.

California seems to be on the verge of a federal windfall, with an \$8.5 billion aid package already approved by the House of Representatives. It is expected to clear the Senate this week and be signed by President Bill Clinton.

Tony Coelho, a Californian who is a former Democratic leader in Congress, is one of many political analysts who gives Mr. Wilson high marks for his recent performance and points to an upswing in his ratings, which inched back last week to where they had been before protracted budget battles in Sacramento two years ago.

In the latest Field Poll, the governor gets a good or excellent job rating from 30 percent of Californians, up from 25 percent two weeks ago. And 34 percent now grade him as poor or very poor, down from 40 percent before the quake. The survey of 525 adults, conducted on Jan. 27-31, has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus five percentage points.

And his job approval rating could get better, Mr. Coelho said. "It isn't even necessary that he have all the answers or deliver the goods. It's an attitudinal thing."

Mr. Garamendi, who trails Ms. Brown by 15 points in the polls, attracted attention after the quake by calling for tax increases to pay for rebuilding. The other candidates were more cautious.

"Because John is carving out a unique position, that helps him flesh out his identity," said Steve Merksamer, a Republican strategist who was chief of staff for Governor George Deukmejian in 1989, when an earthquake hit the San Francisco Bay Area. Mr. Deukmejian, otherwise adamant about holding the line on taxes, took quick action then by raising the sales tax one-fourth of a cent for 13 months, which yielded \$800 million for reconstruction.

Mr. Garamendi is urging a similar approach, calling for a temporary increase in the sales tax to rebuild, particularly schools, and a temporary increase in the gasoline tax to repair the damaged freeways and upgrade others to protect against future quakes.

Mr. Garamendi's call for new taxes contrasts sharply with the wait-and-see recommendations of Mr. Wilson and Ms. Brown.

The governor is pressing the federal government to reimburse the state for the entire cost of rebuilding, and says he prefers bond issues to taxes if more money must be raised. Ms. Brown says it is premature to call for new taxes until a full accounting of damages is made, which is expected this week. In the meantime, she has combed the books in the treasurer's office and identified \$1.3 billion available for reconstruction, from bond issues approved by voters but not sold, and from bridge loans.

Publicly, aides to both Mr. Wilson and Ms. Brown say that taxes that were appropriate after the 1989 earthquake are not appropriate today. The state was booming then, they say, but is mired in recession now.



PRESIDENTIAL PIGGYBACK — President Bill Clinton giving a ride to 3-year-old Timothy West on Sunday in Houston, where the chief executive met with cancer patients at a hotel. Timothy suffers from leukemia and is waiting for a bone-marrow transplant.

Away From Politics

• NASA gave up Monday on releasing a science satellite from the shuttle Discovery because of a faulty guidance system. The \$13.5 million Wake Shield Facility, a 12-foot (4-meter) saucer-shaped craft, had been plagued with problems since the astronaut Jan Davis first tried dispatching it with the shuttle robot arm Saturday morning. Initial glitches were figured out in time to try again Sunday, but difficulties with the guidance system scuttled that plan.

• Two men practicing landings and takeoffs were killed when their twin-engine plane lost power and crashed about two miles from an airport near Chesterfield, Missouri. Witnesses said the five-seat plane was flying low and appeared to stall before it crashed, a police spokesman said. Thomas Hurst, 66, and Charles Koperky Jr., 56, both of suburban St. Louis, were killed.

• Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison of Texas pleaded not guilty Monday in Fort Worth, Texas, to charges that she misused tax dollars during her tenure as Texas state treasurer. Mrs. Hutchison's trial got under way as Judge John F. Onion Jr. began considering pretrial motions; jury selection was expected to start later. Proceedings were interrupted when a bomb threat forced the evacuation of the Tarrant County Justice Center. The threat involved an unrelated trial. AP

United (or Not), Perot & Co. Forge Broad '94 Agenda

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

DALLAS — Barely a year after he won more than 19 million votes for president and three months after losing the debate over the North American Free Trade Agreement, Ross Perot and his followers are struggling to shape a lasting political movement.

The state leaders of United We Stand America, meeting in Dallas to debate their future, faced serious questions about whether Mr. Perot's claim last week that the country "ain't seen nothing yet" was more than an idle boast.

Are they the key to unlocking the power of millions of swing voters in America? Can they turn debates in Congress and decide the outcome of close elections this fall, or are they merely an information transmission belt for interested voters?

Are they a new political party in the making, or a group so given to fragmentation that their impact will splinter? And can they grow and prosper when Mr. Perot's credibility and personal popularity have tumbled?

The leaders of the organization emerged Sunday with an action plan for 1994 and some clues about how they see their group.

The leaders outlined 11 issues, including the balanced-budget amendment, health care reform, the line-item veto and campaign finance reform, as their legislative priorities for the year.

But they failed to state which of that long list was the most important, and said that on health care, for example, they had no consensus position.

At the same time, they said they would seek to maximize turnout in this year's elections, educate voters on the records of incumbents and challengers, and in some cases seek out candidates to run for office.

The three days of meetings in Dallas marked the end of a year of organizing by Mr. Perot, who traveled to 49 states last year. The group now has state directors in all 50 states, paid by the Dallas headquarters, as well as elected state chairmen and congressional district leaders in most districts in the country.

The Texas billionaire referred to questions about the numbers as "silly putty." B. T. Sisson, the Nevada state chairman, added that

"whatever the numbers are, we have enough" to worry the politicians.

But how much politicians pay attention to United We Stand America may be determined by how effectively it operates.

The weekend gathering brought together the new state chairmen and state directors for the first time.

Asked about a possible Perot presidential candidacy in 1996, Garry Luttrek, the Iowa state chairman, said, "I admire the man for many reasons, but that's not why I joined."

Others spoke of Mr. Perot as providing them with a "tool" to help remake the political system, but they said perceptions in Washington that their strength depended on Mr. Perot's was mistaken.

Some political analysts say that to have real political impact, United We Stand America either will have to endorse candidates for office or run its own states.

One poll-taker for the Republicans said the party's worst nightmare would be for Perot-backed candidates to siphon off 10 percent of the vote in key districts this fall, which he said would sink many Republicans.

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Joseph Cotten, Veteran Actor, Dies at 88

By Peter B. Flint
New York Times Service

Joseph Cotten, 88, a leading man who shifted easily between Broadway and Hollywood, died of pneumonia Sunday at his home in Los Angeles.

Among his roles in film classics, Mr. Cotten portrayed an idealistic theater critic in Orson Welles' "Citizen Kane" (1941), a cryptic merrymaking murderer in Alfred Hitchcock's "Shadow of a Doubt" (1943) and a blundering writer in Carol Reed's "The Third Man" (1949).

He played the rejected suitor of a youthful aristocrat in "The Mag-

nificent Ambersons" (1942), a weapons expert in "Journey Into Fear" (1942), which he wrote with Welles, and an artist inspired by a ghost in "Portrait of Jennie," for which he won the best-actor award at the 1949 Venice Film Festival.

His Broadway roles included the estranged husband of a willful socialite (Katharine Hepburn) in the benchmark comedy "The Philadelphia Story" (1939-40), the stubborn foil of Margaret Sullivan in the comedy "Sabrina Fair" in the early 1950s, an egomaniacal orchestra conductor in a satire, "Once More With Feeling," with Arlene Francis, in the late 1950s,

and an embattled industrialist in a thriller, "Calculated Risk," in the 1960s. His co-star in that play was his wife, Patricia Medina.

His performances were repeatedly acclaimed by critics and audiences. Reviewing "Sabrina Fair," Brooks Atkinson of The New York Times wrote: "Mr. Cotten gives a most attractive performance. It is masculine, gravel-voiced, cynical and romantic. He is not limited to one dimension."

Mr. Cotten also had many television credits for both acting and narrating. From 1956 to 1959, he was the host and occasional star of the "Joseph Cotten Show," an an-

thology series pegged to noted legal cases.

Gregory C. Usher, 43, Ran Ritz Cooking School

PARIS (IHT) — Gregory C. Usher, 43, director of the Ritz-Escoffier Ecole de Gastronomie Française at the Hôtel Ritz, died Friday at his home in Paris of an AIDS-related disease.

Mr. Usher, a native of Portland, Oregon, had been a resident of Paris since 1970. After apprenticeships in several notable French restaurants, he went on to serve as director first of La Varenne and later the Cordon Bleu cooking schools in Paris, before creating the Ritz cooking school in 1987.

In 1989, he was awarded the Chevalier du Mérite Agricole by the French government.

Olav Soole, 84, veteran radio, television and film actor perhaps best known for his leading roles on the long-running radio drama series "First Nighter," as lab technician Ray Pinker on "Dragnet" and the voice of Batman on the animated CBS television series, died Tuesday of lung cancer in Corona, California.

Dr. Wilbur Gould, 74, a throat specialist whose professional skills enabled the silencing voices of stage and opera stars as Frank Sinatra, Luciano Pavarotti, Linda Ronstadt and Elizabeth Taylor to rise to Broadway's cry that the

show must go on, died Saturday in New York of a heart attack.

Dr. Bernard Davis, 78, a Harvard Medical School professor who was a pioneer in bacterial genetics research, the senior author of a standard medical textbook on microbiology and a widely known writer on the social implications of modern genetics, died Jan. 14 of prostate cancer at his home in Belmont, Massachusetts.

Jack Kirby, 76, an artist who helped reinvent the comic book superhero by developing Spider-Man, the Fantastic Four and the Incredible Hulk, died Sunday of heart failure in Thousand Oaks, California.

Norman Del Mar, 74, a conductor who excelled in works of such late romanticism as Sir Edward Elgar, Gustav Mahler and Richard Strauss, died Sunday of cancer near London.

Lieutenant General Eugene Tighe Jr., 72, who headed the Defense Intelligence Agency from 1978 to 1981 and investigated the possibility that American prisoners of war remained in Indochina, died Jan. 29 of prostate cancer at his home in San Diego.

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Claude C. Kelly Jr.

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Hermann Abs Is Dead at 92, Key Postwar German Banker

By Peter B. Flint
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Hermann Josef Abs, 92, a leading banker under the Nazis and then a major figure in West Germany's postwar economic miracle, died Saturday after a brief illness in a hospital in the suburb of Bad Soden, Deutsche Bank said Monday.

Mr. Abs's reign as chairman of the managing and supervisory boards of Germany's largest bank stretched for two decades to 1976. As Germany's most influential banker in the decades after World War II, Mr. Abs was once called "the most important banker of our time" by David Rockefeller.

But he always remained a controversial figure because of his key position in the Nazi economy, which included a board seat IG Farben, the conglomerate that manufactured the gas for Hitler's death camps.

At the end of the war he was sought after by two agencies of the Allies. One wanted to try him as a war criminal, and the other wanted his help to rebuild Germany.

His career soon recovered after the war, and he played a key role in restoring Germany's creditworthiness through agreements signed in London in 1953. By re-

structuring debts that had been unilaterally canceled by Hitler from 1934, he helped build the foundation for West Germany's "economic miracle" of the 1950s and 1960s.

He persuaded Germany's creditors to reduce the 25 billion marks owed from both world wars to about 14 billion marks. West Germany paid off the 14 billion marks between 1953 and 1983.

Germany's first postwar chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, once said he never made any key decisions without consulting Mr. Abs.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel, calling him "one of the greatest German bankers," said Mr. Abs's greatest service was his success in 1953 in "protecting Germany from the ever-expanding reparations demands of the Allies."

Mr. Abs also helped set up the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, Germany's bank for reconstruction that funneled some \$3 billion in Marshall Plan aid to West German business and industry.

But despite the widespread international respect he achieved, Mr. Abs was dogged by allegations that he had played an important role in the Hitler era. The Simon Wiesenthal center in Vienna, which

tracks down Nazi war criminals, accused him of assisting Hitler in his climb into power.

Mr. Abs was on the board of Deutsche Bank when it helped the Nazis confiscate Jewish property in the late 1930s and '40s as part of the Aryanization laws.

But he challenged in court the assertions made in a 1970 book that he had participated in forced sales and expropriation of Jewish property. The court found none of the book's accusations valid.

He was nevertheless put on the U.S. government watch list of undesirable aliens in 1953 and barred from entering the United States. But Deutsche Bank said Mr. Abs had traveled to the United States since then.

Although he remained an honorary chairman of Deutsche Bank and kept an office at the bank's headquarters until his death, the cigar-smoking banker shied away from public life during the last two decades of his life.

Mr. Abs often said he had no interest in a political career. "A politician is a man who learns less and less about more and more until he arrives at the point where he doesn't know anything about everything," he once said.

SPY: Listening In on a Deep Secret About Submarines

Continued from Page 1

ject in the 1960s, recently described it to a congressional subcommittee in a letter, calling the operation an intelligence coup. But he provided few details of how it had been accomplished and of what, if anything, had been recovered.

"Halibut was able to locate, examine and evaluate the accident and to obtain significant intelligence information concerning the submarine, its mission and its equipments," he said, according to a copy of his written testimony.

"It was the opinion of many in the navy and the Defense Intelligence Agency that optimum recovery of intelligence information

from this accident was achieved," Mr. Craven added.

He noted, however, that the Central Intelligence Agency had "deemed otherwise" and proceeded with the Glomar project to try to raise the sub.

While working for the navy, Mr. Craven pioneered both secret and public methods to plumb the ocean's depths, devising advanced gear for deep search, rescue and salvage. His successful work on the Halibut helped lead to the new class of spy submarines, naval experts said.

Although the Halibut episode had been hinted at publicly, mainly

in a 1991 Chicago Tribune article, Mr. Craven's testimony apparently was the first time that it had been acknowledged by a former government official and that some of its accomplishments had been openly detailed.

Mr. Craven's disclosures are being cited by private experts as a reason to increase the navy's submarine budget.

"Our capacity to go deep, to go anywhere in the water column without anybody knowing it, and to do anything we want there, is the greatest security asset of this island nation," said Angelo M. Codrillo, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution.

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Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Business With Vietnam

President Bill Clinton has done the right thing for the United States in ending the 19-year-old ban on doing business with Vietnam. For Mr. Clinton, it was an act of political courage. Had his predecessors been able to take a larger view of American interests, they would have lifted the embargo years ago.

Vietnam has been changing dramatically for nearly a decade. Most of the differences that drove Hanoi and Washington to war in the 1960s and '70s and kept them at odds through the early '80s have disappeared. In fact, almost all have been resolved in America's favor. Vietnam's troops are out of Cambodia. Its markets are open to the world. And it has turned away from what remains of the Communist bloc to seek new links with the Association of South East Asian Nations, formed during the Vietnam War as an anti-Communist bloc.

Vietnam is still a one-party state with an appalling human rights record, but so are some of America's best friends and trading partners in Southeast Asia. What has kept Washington at arm's length from the new Vietnam is, of course, the legacy of an old war. Only a small part of that legacy was substantive. While every single case of a soldier lost without remains or information is a tragedy, the number of Americans still unaccounted for is unusually small given the scope and duration of American involvement. The war's larger legacy has been political and psychological. The dead and the missing were

not, as in past wars, redeemed by an American military victory. For many Americans this was humiliating; for some, even dishonorable. Refusing to acknowledge Hanoi meant refusing to certify Washington's defeat. As the years passed, and Vietnam found the trade and aid it needed elsewhere, making the embargo pointless, only a minority of Americans remained irreconcilable. But successive Republican presidents indulged this minority, while successive Democrats feared provoking them.

It is thus remarkable that Mr. Clinton, whose own opposition to the war and avoidance of the draft made him especially vulnerable to attack on this issue, became the president who finally recognized reality and acted in the national interest. Hanoi made it easier for him with its vastly improved cooperation in recent years on searching for remains of missing Americans. So did American business leaders clamoring for a share of the growing economic activity before European and Asian countries looked any more of it up for themselves. And Mr. Clinton has prudently held back on such steps as diplomatic recognition and special trade and aid agreements, holding them out as inducements for further Vietnamese cooperation and human rights progress. But give this president the full credit he deserves, for at last ending America's self-imposed, self-punishing exile from the new Vietnam.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ukraine and Russia

At first the election of a new president of Crimea committed to restoring that Ukrainian territory's traditional tie to Russia looked ominous. Was the vote not bound to feed the menacing feud between Ukraine and Russia?

But something smart occurred to the two of them. If Crimea goes into Russia, and especially if Russia helps, then 1) a frightened Ukraine is likely to back off from its commitment not to go nuclear, and 2) Russia will find itself perhaps with Crimea but with a nuclear neighbor as well. That is how to explain the steps now being taken in Ukraine to advance, in the suspicious parliament as well as in the more enlightened leadership, the lagging START-1 strategic arms reduction treaty, the Jan. 14 Moscow agreement on denuclearizing Ukraine signed by Ukraine, Russia and the United States, and the good old Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, which Ukraine has undertaken to sign as a non-nuclear state.

Earlier the Ukrainian parliament had resisted on the theory that Ukraine, to protect itself against a gathering Russian threat, needed to keep the nuclear weapons it inherited when the Soviet Union vaporized. But the Jan. 14 agreement seems to be inducing a second look. It offers Ukraine, in return for nuclear self-denial, a range of economic compensations and security guarantees. To a wobbly

new state with an economy in free-fall and high security anxieties, these offerings are starting to look more valuable than the on-its-own existence it would face if it dropped out of the Jan. 14 accord.

Crimea is about two-thirds full of ethnic Russians who, with the 9 million Russians elsewhere in eastern Ukraine, are having second thoughts about their vote for Ukrainian independence two years ago. Economic calamity and a surge of ethnic sentiment account for the change. But it seems frivolous to change position on so great an issue in so short a time. Nor, after Yugoslavia, can there be much foreign sympathy for starting to unravel yet another country's ethnic quagmire. For Crimea, embellishment of autonomy is a better idea.

The United States is alarmed at any aggravation of tension between the two largest parts of the old Soviet Union, and at any expansion of the nuclear club. That is what led Bill Clinton two weeks ago to strengthen American guarantees to Ukraine. The core American interest is to hold Russia to its word on Ukrainian territorial integrity so that Ukraine can better be held to its word on nonproliferation. As a house itself vulnerable to separatist movements, moreover, Russia has special cause not to indulge separatists next door.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Better the American Way

When President Bill Clinton granted a two-day visit to Gerry Adams, the wise course for an unhappy British government would have been to cut its losses and dismiss the matter as an internal U.S. affair — as the British initially seemed to be doing. Then early last week Prime Minister John Major and his foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, inexplicably threw a fit. The U.S. ambassador to Britain was summoned to Downing Street for a harsh lecture, and the British public was treated to the peculiar television spectacle of a Larry King interview on CNN with Mr. Adams, in which an actor spoke the Sinn Féin leader's responses.

Under British law, Mr. Adams can be seen but not heard on television, and instead of challenging this bizarre censorship, CNN cravenly chose to comply. A similar ban in the Irish Republic was allowed to lapse on Jan. 19, and Mr. Adams's voice can now be heard by many Britons with access to Irish radio and television. If Mr. Major is indeed serious about his government's new peace initiative on Northern Ireland, he should also be ending censorship and encouraging debate. The British media, however, lack America's safeguards for free speech, making them much more vulnerable to politicians' whims. In this case it seems appropriate to ask just what the old lion is afraid of.

Mr. Adams made the most of British mistakes without expressing a single new thought. For millions of Americans, the novelty was in seeing a live Irishman express such views. In seven television interviews and five press con-

ferences, his equivocations about the Irish Republican Army's indiscriminate killings fully justified Washington's barring of his entry on eight previous occasions.

When he applied this time, however, there were new circumstances. Britain and the Irish Republic had jointly appealed to Sinn Féin in December to renounce violence and take part in a new peace initiative, the first break in the ice. Meanwhile Mr. Major, his hand forced by leaks, confirmed that his government was already engaging in secret discussions with Mr. Adams — a development that makes hypocritical the British outburst against Mr. Adams's visit. Apparently Mr. Major considers it appropriate to talk to Mr. Adams in secret, but inappropriate for the United States to allow him to talk to its people in public.

Senators Edward Kennedy and Daniel Patrick Moynihan joined 38 other members of Congress in urging Mr. Clinton to allow Mr. Adams to take part in a New York conference attended by other Northern Irish leaders, notably John Hume, who speaks for the province's non-violent nationalist majority. And so the president, for principled as well as political reasons, let Mr. Adams in.

Americans are rightly appalled by violence in Northern Ireland, carried out by Protestant paramilitary groups as well as by IRA gangs, some with criminal identities. Yet censorship and visa blacklists are not the answer. President Clinton was right to let Americans bear and question Gerry Adams.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

After the Outrage in Sarajevo

The massacre in Sarajevo on Saturday differs only in degree from atrocities that have become commonplace in that city and throughout Bosnia. But it must not fall on blunted sensibilities or be shrugged off with weary appeals to "realism." It was an outrage, not an act of war but, cold-blooded savagery against civilians going about their normal business.

It was also a breach of international law perpetrated under the eyes of United Nations

forces. If the presumptive guardian of international order can tolerate such flagrant defiance of its mandate, its soldiers, international law, human rights, world opinion and common humanity, it might almost as well disband. It is nearly time to save anything of the UN's authority and to prevent Bosnia from descending to a still deeper circle of hell. If almost the last chance is not to be missed, the UN must now summon up the resolution to make its resolutions stick.

—The Independent (London).

More Meaningless Banalities

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — In its first edition after the massacre of 68 people in the Sarajevo marketplace by a single mortar shell, the French newspaper *Le Monde* identified on its front page one of the principal culprits in the barbaric war of Bosnia.

Drawn by Plavac, the editorial cartoon pictures a Western politician, or perhaps a diplomat, standing between a television cameraman and a grieving Muslim mother cradling the broken, lifeless body of a child in her arms. The official addresser in his elegant French:

"Permettez-moi, Madame, de vous dire que je suis de tout cœur avec vous."

The world may never know with certainty who fired that murderous shell with such precision. But the Sarajevo massacre reveals how empty and meaningless the declarations and negotiations on Bosnia sponsored by Western Europe, the United States, Russia and other governments have become. They cannot establish hidden disagreements lie at the center of the confused flurry of diplomacy and muted Western saber-rattling that preceded the Sarajevo shelling and has resumed in its wake.

The central reality for Western Europe and Russia is that Serbia has won the war in Bosnia and is ready to cash in its chips. Europeans, led by France, feel that the time has come to accept this result and save

the Muslims from total annihilation by making them surrender — now — at the conference table. The French truly believe that this is the most pragmatic and moral course available, provided that the United States will join Europe in committing troops to police the surrender.

The tragedy in the Sarajevo marketplace does not change the French calculation. Instead it confirms the French view that the conflict grows more bloody and more explosive as it stretches on into its third year. That is what puts Paris and Moscow, which are at ease with a Serbian victory, at odds with Washington, which is not. (The French argue persuasively that they have won German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and British Prime Minister John Major over to their view.)

The Clinton administration does not see three or four months more of war as the worst possible outcome in Bosnia. The Muslims have secured arms despite the United Nations embargo against ex-Yugoslavia and may now be able to "create facts" on the ground by retaking territory. That would make negotiations more productive in late spring or early summer, in Washington's view.

That view happens to fit two key realities on the U.S. side. One is that President Bill Clinton is not prepared to pay the political cost in the Muslim world or in domestic opinion of openly forcing the Bosnian Muslims to surrender. Secondly, like the

French and every other Western government, the U.S. government is not prepared to commit the force needed to reverse the Serbian conquest that has already occurred.

Some Europeans suspect Washington has embarked in recent weeks on a covert program of supplying small arms to Bosnia. Such a step, if it has been taken, would fit a U.S. strategy of trying to buy time and new ground for the Muslims without running the risks involved in changing the strategic result of the war.

The necessary steps are plain. The growing strength of the Bosnian army means that no ground troops are needed from outside. What is needed is what Mr. Clinton proposed and then abandoned — NATO air strikes against the aggressors, and an end to the arms embargo on Bosnia. The slaughter in the Sarajevo market underlines what should be the first air targets: the Serbian gun positions in the hills around Sarajevo and other Bosnian enclaves. Planes should be used to interdict the main-freeway Serbian and Croatian units now moving into Bosnia. That means taking out the Drina River bridges that link Serbia and Bosnia and attacking Croatian entry routes. The United States has warned President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia repeatedly to keep his hands off Bosnia. It is time now to make Croatia pay a price, economic and political.

NATO Has the Force, but Will Clinton Give the Leadership?

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — In one bloody moment the hypocritical facade of Bill Clinton's empty policy on Bosnia crumbled. The mortar shell that killed 68 people as they shopped in Sarajevo's market on Saturday and the pretense that America had a meaningful policy.

President Clinton inherited a Bosnian horror from European appeasers and President George Bush. After a weak show of wanting to act, he essentially withdrew from the problem, hoping that Americans would forget it.

From the lowest echelon of the State Department to near the highest, no one believed in the nonpolicy. How far the rot of cynicism had gone was shown in a report given at the National War College last month by Richard Johnson, a department officer who formerly headed the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade. He titled the paper "The Pinprick Approach to Genocide."

"Senior policymakers have failed to level

with the American people on the nature of the moral and security challenges that America faces in the Balkans, Mr. Johnson said. He said officials had deliberately played down evidence that Serbian "ethnic cleansing" of Muslims in Bosnia amounted in law to genocide.

In short, officials knew what was right but had not the courage to do it. Or, more precisely, Mr. Clinton did not. He gave the orders.

The political calculation in Washington, London and Paris was that the victims of aggression would eventually accept the division of their country. But the army of Bosnia fought on against the odds, and grew stronger. France asked Washington to join in pressing the Bosnian government to give up. That was one thing the administration would not do.

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Heading Off a U.S.-Japanese Collision

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — U.S. trade policy toward Japan, if it can be called a policy, is going nowhere.

The highly touted "framework" for an agreement, initiated last year by President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, is in trouble, according to both parties.

Like parties to a labor agreement, international negotiators often talk in grim terms prior to making a deal. But to all appearances a summit next Friday between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hosokawa is in jeopardy.

Prospects for heading off a collision "look pretty dark right now," said an administration official. If the "framework" talks blow up, the administration threatens to consider "options," which means a reversion to the unilateral sanctions and punishments of the Reagan-Bush years.

Mr. Hosokawa, after announcing a \$55 billion tax cut (part of a proposed \$125 billion domestic stimulus package urged on him by the Americans), was forced to withdraw it because of opposition within his fragile political coalition. That adds another unknown dimension to the outlook.

Formerly sold on the idea that Mr. Hosokawa was genuinely interested in and committed to opening up the

Japanese market so as to improve living standards for the Japanese consumer, Clinton sides now privately wonder whether they had misassessed Mr. Hosokawa, or at least his ability to deliver on his promises.

One of Mr. Clinton's promises,

"We have to do everything we can to make sure that others keep their markets open, as we have been doing."

suggested Glen S. Fukushima, a former deputy trade representative, is that he has not yet formulated a "clear, coherent and consistent" trade policy toward Japan. Mr. Fukushima points out that there is no central policy-making apparatus on Japan within the Clinton administration.

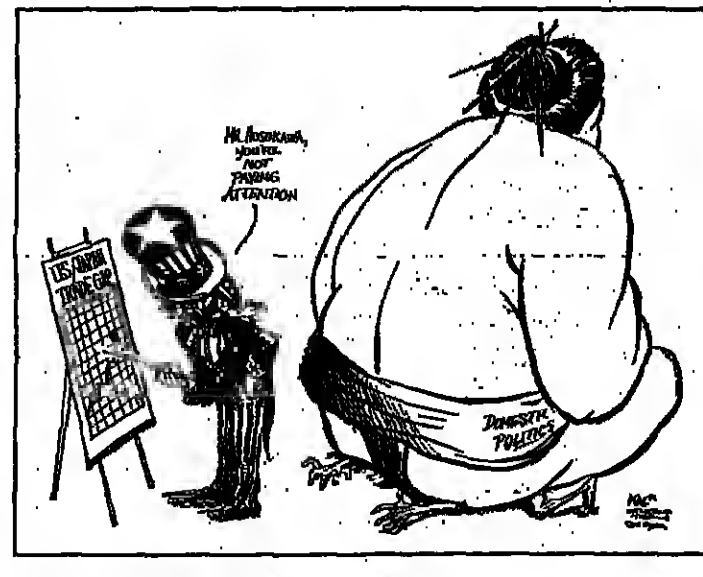
Indeed, pieces of the action are spread among the White House, the Office of the Trade Representative,

and the State, Treasury, Commerce, and Agriculture departments. Depending on their ties to U.S. companies, some Clinton aides are more hawkish than others.

It is time not only to get the institutional confusion sorted out, but to revise American thinking about Japan. U.S. policy still suffers from the delusion that the Japanese are invincible. That theme, brilliantly marketed by Michael Crichton's preposterous novel "Rising Sun," is answered in a solid new book by Bill Emmott, editor of *The Economist*, "Japanophobia."

Other experts, such as Paula Stern, agree that the Clinton administration team has become obsessive on Japan, which now should be considered less of an economic threat. She advocates that the administration adopt a "get smart" policy that focuses on America's longer-term relationship with Japan, not simply the narrow, "get tough" approach.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, makes the same point in different language: Concentrate now on the macroeconomic issues — especially keeping the yen strong — and postpone the sector-specific issues to the next meeting between President Clinton



and Prime Minister Hosokawa.

Paula Stern would use the present window of opportunity to have the United States downgrade its trading relationship with Japan from "all-encompassing" to merely "very important." That would enable the United States to focus on new challenges from emerging markets in the rest of Asia — including China — and in Latin America.

My concern is whether Mr. Hosokawa or any future Japanese prime minister can generate the vision plus the political influence necessary to chart and then carry through the internal reforms needed in Japan.

On the American side, the Clinton administration at the moment is paying little attention to suggestions from its critics or other outsiders. It doggedly pursues the sector-specific orientation of the "framework" talks. It fears a backlash from Japan-bashers in Capitol Hill, including prominent Democratic party officials, if it fails to do so.

The strongest part of the American case is the effort to break down Japanese import barriers in areas where the government has complete control, as in its own procurement of computers, satellites, telecommunications equipment, and medical and other technology, and in services, such as insurance, where foreigners are not allowed to penetrate the Japanese market unless their licenses are shared by Japanese industry.

The weakest part of the American

case, as some, but not all, American trade officials will acknowledge, is the effort to force the Japanese government to force its auto companies to buy a minimum level of imported auto parts, even if anecdotal evidence suggests that the Japanese companies have historically discriminated against American auto parts.

I agree with those trade experts who give Mr. Clinton credit for opening up markets worldwide by his support of the NAFTA and GATT agreements, and by participation in new talks about the Asia-Pacific region, but who remain disturbed by his "results-oriented" approach to Japan, which implies unilateral sanctions.

Columbia University's Jagdish Bhagwati, the free trade guru, has argued that America should keep its markets open even if others keep them closed. "I reject the 'turn the other cheek' philosophy," said Lawrence Summers, undersecretary of the Treasury for international economic affairs and a key player on the American negotiating team. "The problem is that if we do that, we will never have any political constituency in favor of keeping our own markets open. Instead, we have to do everything we can to make sure that others keep their markets open, as we have been doing."

If Washington and Tokyo are unable to shift gears, the much forecast collision between two strong powers may actually take place this time.

—The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: A Royal Holiday

FLORENCE — One hundred working men are busily engaged in moving and decorating the Villa Fabbrica for the reception of Queen Victoria on her arrival here next month. In accordance with the custom of a number of years, Queen Victoria will again this year make a Continental tour during the early spring. The Royal party last year was received so cordially and hospitably by the Florentine authorities that it has been decided to make another visit this year to the same place. The Duke of Aosta will come specially to Florence to receive the Queen on her arrival.

1919: 'Harsh Armistice'

BALE — When opening the German Assembly at Weimar yesterday (Feb. 6), Hans Ebert delivered a lengthy speech in which he said that the Provisional Government had derived its authority from the revolution and now placed that authority in the

hands of the National Assembly, as present the sole and supreme sovereign of Germany. Later, Herr Ebert remarked: "The conditions of the armistice have become indescribably harsh... the entire Government might be compelled to renounce all further collaboration in the peace negotiations and to leave our adversaries to support the whole responsibility for a new organization of the world."

1944: Helsinki Is Raided

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Thousands of Finns fled today (Feb. 7) from Helsinki, their capital, which was still smoking after a Russian aerial bombing last night which wrote for their government a very notice to get out of the war. The crisis for Finland appeared nearing a showdown. The Russian raids, involving by a Finnish official estimate, a total of 200 planes, were among the most severe directed against Finland in that country's two wars with Russia within five years.

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0311. Tel. (65) 672.786. Fax (65) 274.2334.
Mng. Dir. Asia: Rolf D. Kruenrich, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 961-0616. Fax: 961-3073.
Mng. Dir. C.R. Gary Thomas, 61 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel. (071) 839-8802. Fax: (071) 340-2254.
Mng. Dir. Germany: W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 11, 10117 Berlin. Tel. (030) 726 73 55. Fax: (030) 72 73 10.
Pres. U.S.: Michael Cowley, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3800. Fax: (212) 755-8785.
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OPINION

'Rosy Scenario' Is Back, With an Act for the '90s

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — It may or may not be welcome news to President Bill Clinton. But the most upbeat analysis of what lies ahead for America, under his policies, comes from none other than David Stockman, the architect of the Reagan administration budgets that the Democrats loved to hate.

Mr. Stockman, now a New York investment banker, was in Washington last week with an economic forecast that he acknowledged is brighter even than

finds it good. He sees a "2-by-2 economy" through the end of the decade — meaning 2 percent real growth compounded year after year, accompanied by a minimal inflation rate of 2 percent. The "vicious debt cycle of the 1980s" is being replaced by a "virtuous cycle" of personal and corporate debt repayment in the '90s. Business is self-financing both expansion and re-engineering at a rapid rate, without squeezing credit markets.

The result is a "supply-side recovery," in which American firms are again becoming the world's most efficient producers of everything from automobiles to semiconductors, leaving the vaunted Japanese behind. As export markets expand in Europe and Asia, this new U.S. industrial juggernaut will be superbly positioned to glob the competition.

Inflation is hardly a worry. U.S. firms have added so much productive capacity even while reducing their work forces that there is little upward pressure on wages. Further, you can expect government policy worldwide to choke off inflation. The great central banks in the United States, Germany and Japan serve "geriatric societies." As populations age, political pressure to create new jobs is replaced by pressure to protect savings. The result: "a mass constituency for fighting inflation."

Budget deficits are soon to join yesterday's worries. Barring war or domestic disaster, the share of the gross domestic product allocated to government spending for cash retirement benefits should remain stable, while defense and domestic discretionary programs decline under Mr. Clinton's budget.

Ahead lies "a long period of fiscal stability," probably running until 2020, when the baby-boomer retirement wave has hit. By the end of this decade, the deficit, which the Congressional Budget Office says was 4 percent of gross domestic product last year, "will settle into a comfortable 1 to 2 percent" of GDP.

Health care is a concern, Mr. Stockman concedes, but not big enough to blow Rosy Scenario away. The essence of the problem is that big employers have extracted large price concessions from the health care providers, but cost-shifting has priced small firms and individuals out of the health care market.

Mr. Clinton's health reform would deal with that by organizing the rest of America into buying pools. The plan will work, especially if it is changed (as Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen already has suggested) to allow thousands of bargaining units, not just a few giant purchasing alliances.

It might work so well, indeed, that the savings will pay for the expected growth in health care bills of the elderly and indigent and still provide insurance coverage for everyone.

Thus said David the Stockman. And you all know about his crystal ball.

The Washington Post



'She says if we kick her out, she'll break our goddamn knees — pass it on ...'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Heroes of Sarajevo

Regarding "And So It Continues in Sarajevo, Death by Death" (Opinion, Feb. 3) by Zlatko Dizdarevic:

Even putting aside the persistent good work of Mr. Dizdarevic and his colleagues on the staff of *Oslobodjenje*, the Sarajevo daily, his article stands as one of the finest examples of journalism ever packed into 600 words. His assurance that he does not hate us, the people outside Sarajevo who read and then forget, the politicians who speak but do not act, gives us no comfort. It was not meant to, nor should it. He is right to pity us for our passive acceptance. His only error is in saying that "yesterday's heroes" have been reduced to ruins. The heroism of Mr. Dizdarevic, his *Oslobodjenje* colleagues and the people of Sarajevo will not soon be forgotten.

PHIL DAVISON, Madrid.

The Bosnia Arms Embargo

Regarding the editorial "Encourage the Bosnians" (Opinion, Jan. 31):

Not only should the Bosnian Muslims be encouraged to defend themselves, they should not remain gravely and unfairly disadvantaged in doing so. Lift the arms embargo, and all the futile arguments about air strikes and ground troops can cease. So can the false claims to morality. The Bosnians will defend themselves against slaughter and "ethnic cleansing" without the intervention of Europe or the United States.

LEONORE SUHL, Portimão, Portugal.

Lifting the arms embargo will do nothing to solve the three-way political dispute in Bosnia and will only intensify

and prolong the bloodshed. Were the Bosnian Muslims to receive weapons from their foreign supporters (in addition to the clandestine arms shipments they already receive), the Croats and Serbs would certainly turn to their foreign friends for more arms. Experience shows that pouring arms into a civil war ensures its continuation. From Afghanistan to Angola, terrible wars have been sustained by the "good" intentions of foreign arms suppliers.

NEVEN LEZAJIC, London.

Voices for Restraint

Regarding the Other Comment item "Small Ways to Save Ourselves" (Opinion, Feb. 2) from the *Los Angeles Times*:

Apart from the ethical problems involved in elderly ladies gleefully profiting from deep-frozen embryos, there is the global aspect to consider. If there is one thing this dear planet is not short of, it is members of the human race.

NESTA COMBER, Venice, France.

Two seemingly opposing doomsaying views occur frequently in your pages: The world population continues to grow, while the population of some industrialized countries is graying. The fact is, to solve overpopulation we will have to accept graying, and that will mean accepting temporarily reduced living standards. But there is little alternative — except our self-destruction on the sword of overpopulation.

GERALD C. HARDY, Manchester, Connecticut.

North's Giveaway

What a commentary on contemporary U.S. politics and mores that Oliver North, formerly of the U.S. Marine

Corps, can be a serious contender for a U.S. Senate seat. He reportedly feels that "most people don't give a rat's patootie" about the Iran-contra affair (IHT, Jan. 29). As senator, will he propose legislation permitting indicted persons to decide on their own whether their felony is serious enough to be prosecuted? Will it matter to him if he is tied to at Senate hearings?

If nothing else, that "rat's patootie" gives him away. Any real marine knows that is not the right expression.

RICHARD C. ALLEN, Captain, U.S. Navy (retired), Amsterdam.

How the War Turned Out

Jonathan Yardley (*Books*, Jan. 29) remarks that "we know, now, how the [Cold] War turned out: nobody won...." Mr. Yardley presumably intends the comment as an ironic witicism. Such irony, which pervades the substance of his review, should not be given room. Would Mr. Yardley affect an equally detached irony at the news that the Cold War had been lost?

RALPH BERRY, Kuala Lumpur.

It Was Latin to Him

Regarding "Let Us Not Be Shy About It: Tough Criticism Is Our Job" (Opinion, Feb. 4) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire, the language expert, thinks "hyperbole" is a Latin word. Perhaps he has never heard the expression: "The Greeks had a word for it." "Hyperbole" is one of those words.

CHRIS G. PETROW, Neully-sur-Seine, France.

Editor's note: Mr. Safire expresses his regret for that error in a column on this page.

When Knowledge Is Salami And Your Computer Is Wry

By William Safire

HARPERS FERRY, West Virginia — Five thousand years ago, ancient man invented writing. Five hundred years ago, Renaissance man invented the printing press. Fifty years ago, modern man invented the computer. Five years ago, postmodern man, or person — by conceiving of all knowl-

MEANWHILE

edge as a universal salami, sliceable and compressible — put the world of information at our beck and call.

We have not yet felt the impact of that most recent revolution of communication. Here is a way to grasp the potential of digitization and compression: You know how all the old liberals are demanding huge expenditures on bigger prisons with no exits, to accommodate more and more criminals? Instead of spending all that time and money on more and bigger facilities, what if we could shrink the criminals? We could get a hundred times as many hoodlums into half the boosegows.

That is what the salami revolution is already doing with information: slicing and shrinking it so that we do not have to rewrite the world or reinvent the wheel. As a result, the old industrial world — based on corporate or state-owned machinery driven by fossil fuel — is being quickly replaced by the information world, driven by the inexhaustible intellectual energy of the individual.

This insight was vouchsafed to me last week by the French futurologist Joël de Rosnay at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. I'm beginning to get what's going on with all these global multimedia mergers and info-highway Gorebuddybooks. We can deal with it in plain words and homely metaphors.

Picture the face of a clock. At the top, 12 o'clock, is a book; at 3 is a computer; at the bottom, 6, is a television screen; at 9 a telephone. Wind up the clock and watch it become what Mr. de Rosnay calls "unimedia."

Within the first quarter-hour, we have desktop publishing; in the second quarter-hour we have the PC-TV, with its on-demand movies and games; coming up toward the telephone at 9:00, we have the videophone, and in the last quarter, between the phone and the book at the top, we have the fax and all the two-way shopping and researching.

New stop thinking of all these devices individually and much them all together. No, you don't get a page of print stuck in a computer showing a movie attached to your car. No linear plodding; take a leap. You get something that you can tell what to do. Those 10 words are engraved on the key to the Info Age.

I breathed this in wonderment to my son, the software developer, and he ho-hummed, "You mean the 'intelligent agent.'" Old stuff to the cutting-edge, but to us codgers — a world revealed.

Everybody an Aladdin: a personal genie at the service of every human being.

You program your unimedia device with all your preferences, habits, interests, foibles, capabilities and shortcomings; you command it to learn all the complicated codes to relieve you of the dreary details of communication. You confide to it your bank account and job prospects and arrange for it to respond in your language, at your educational level.

Then you talk or write to this thing in your hand. "Get me to the holistic medicine seminar in Squedunk on Tuesday and see if there's a dentist in town." It will reply: "It's cheaper to go Wednesday, which is when the seminar begins, and you can have the aisle seat in the smoking section; after the agenda is faxed to us, I will call the databank for background and brief you on the plane; and whatsa-matter, you got a toothache?"

Sounds blue-sky, but unimedia is what's happening. Your genie will not make simple mistakes (like roosting the word hyperbole in Latin instead of Greek) or permit memory slips (like forgetting it was Francy Lane, not Dinah Shore, who sang on the 1950s "Easy Does It"). Tell it to help you find a spouse and it will match your tastes in another's in an instant, dial up the date and print out directions to the agreed-on bar.

Dangers abound: President Bill Clinton has cravenly allowed NSA (No Such Agency) to bug the info-highway. Futurists wonder if virtuous-reality love can compete with virtual-reality porn. And the big one: how to get our personal genies back in the bottle.

The New York Times

Tolls on the Road?

THE INFORMATION revolution is hurling us into unknown economic and social challenges. Those who can afford to tap into the fast-expanding bodgedodge of communications services already enjoy the many benefits. Those who cannot are being left behind.

The Clinton administration has made access to and affordability of the nation's emerging information superhighway a major priority. Vice President Al Gore has outlined the need for "universal service."

Universal service is desirable, much like rural electrification and telephone service. But how is it to be financed? Should government's role be one of high-tech cop in directing universal service? Should it be a federal investor, as in the electrification of rural America? Should it guarantee the private sector a rate of return in exchange for making access affordable? Or should the private sector provide universal service pro bono? These questions are emerging as the Clinton administration readies a legislative package on telecommunications.

— Los Angeles Times.

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Countess Donatella Pazzi-Blunt of Fisher Island and Rome. A best-selling author, the Countess heads Milan-based Donatella Pazzi-Blunt Inc., the cosmetics company she founded.



the grounds, Vanderbilt erected charming cottages and guest villas amid resplendent gardens and fountains. The mansion and surrounding structures have been restored to their former grandeur as The Fisher Island Club.

In recent years, impressive social and recreational facilities have been added. There is a P.B. Dye championship golf course; an international spa lauded by *Town & Country* as one of the finest of the 1990s; a racquet club with clay, grass and hard courts; two deepwater marinas which host the largest yachts in the world; a mile of Atlantic beach; and a variety of excellent restaurants.

There are manicured parks for afternoon strolls; an island

shopping plaza with its own bank, post office, trattoria and dockmaster's office; and, perhaps most important of all, an atmosphere of security that allows residents to lead a life of privacy and pleasure.

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Style



The ballerina Mathilda Kschessinska wearing a tiara made by Fabergé, and a silver yachting trophy.



Commemorative egg; cloisonné enamel vessel, and frame with photo of Nicholas II and the future George V.

Ins and Outs of the Label Game

PARIS — It was an idea of the extravagant 1980s: a secondary line bearing a designer logo in order to offer the label at a lower price to an ever-wider audience.

But now the concept has changed. A second designer line becomes a first priority. It is meant to appeal to a different audience, to have a separate image, to express the varied range of a creative spirit and a different facet of the designer's personality. Donna Karan's sporty DKNY range is a prime example of a fashion line that never plays second fiddle.

Christian Lacroix, a designer associated with the lux of high fashion, launches for next season his Bazar collection, shown last week on young girls with braids in their hair, boots on their feet and an attitude expressing street rather than salon.

Mixing plaid peasant skirts, frock coats, ethnic-patterned sweaters and lace tops that are part of his pantheon, Lacroix gave the collection a gust of country air. Shades of earth brown or dark berry red were used for the short jackets and wide, cuffed pants, the duffel coats, suede jackets and shearing vests. Nylon coats or quilted jackets with Provencal motifs and simple neckties proved that a designer who had served in thrall to opulent fabrics and elaborate decoration can also work on simpler lines.

"The idea is to avoid the idea of a secondary line and to look for a different clientele with a different way of dressing so that this collection becomes analogous to the main line," says Robert Bensoussan-Torres, Lacroix's president, charged with expanding the six-year-old company and turning it to profit.

His target is 100 million francs (about \$17 million) sales for Bazar in Europe for its first year, with a later expansion into the Asian and American markets. The line is made by Kenzo, another house in



Lacroix's layered velvet and plaid for his Bazar line.

the fashion group owned by Bernard Arnault. This is also part of an internal reorganization where Lacroix's leather goods will be made by Louis Vuitton, and a new fragrance, destined for 1995, created with Parfums Givenchy.

The idea of licensing a designer name across the globe went briefly out of fashion during the 1980s expansion, although companies

soon found — Gucci is the prime example — that claiming up licenses meant reducing royalties. Bensoussan-Torres says that there are now "too many truths." "Each house makes its own decisions — some for licensing, others for their own production," he says. "But the most important thing is to use creativity to produce salable products."

Bazar, with a target of 400 points of sale in Europe, will price jackets from 2,500 francs, pants from 800 francs and shirts from 700 francs when they go on sale for the fall season.

Senia Rykiel's Inspirations line is already established — with her daughter Nathalie as its creative director and driving force. The fall line, shown last week, is sportier and less sophisticated than the main line, and with a distinct personality in its signature knitwear: duffel coats in cuddly bouclé worn over ankle-length flared skirts, cropped knits bearing the midriff, long tunics with appliquéd patches.

Although hemlines were mostly long or traded for pants, inspirations had a youthful, jaunty feel, enhanced by hip accessories like floppy hats and silver boots.

The roots are part of Rykiel, but it's got a different identity and is targeted for a different customer with more casual clothes and more variations in fabrics, says Rykiel's Simon Burstein. The line, selling at 30 to 40 percent below the designer collection, accounts for 10 percent of the business. "Unlike a lot of companies, we do not want a secondary line duplicating what we do already," says Burstein. "That would erode the base by eating into our core business. It needs its separate identity."

However well-planned the second-line strategy, will the customers buy it? Retailers say off the record that sales are not matching expectations for State of Claude Montana, and there are rumors that Ralph Lauren's recently launched new sportswear line has not soared away.

But the point of such collections is to build up steadily a loyal clientele, as Giorgio Armani has done with Emporio. When a secondary line is so successful that it can have free-standing stores, it has earned its place as first-class fashion.

Suzy Menkes

The Opulent, and Intimate, Fabergé

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — It would make the perfect St. Valentine's Day gift — a plump red-enameled heart standing thumb-high on a pear-shaped pedestal. A group of young — old and young — are gazing at the gem, which swivels to reveal three heart-shaped frames set with miniatures of mother, father and baby daughter.

Since this is one of those hearts-and-flowers objects designed by Carl Fabergé, the bearded father, elegant wife and fluffy daughter of a century ago are Czar Nicholas II, his wife, Alexandra, and Grand Duchess Olga — the doomed Romanovs in the last flourish of their opulent dynasty.

And there you have in a trinket the size of a nutshell the essence of Fabergé's appeal to the crowds who are standing patiently in line at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, just as they did when the exhibition was shown at the Musée

des Arts Décoratifs in Paris last year and in its home in St. Petersburg.

"It's the domestic appeal," says Géza von Habsburg, the exhibition's chief curator. "And then there is the nostalgia factor. It represents a bygone age, when everything was still O.K., when all the monarchs were still in situ — and at the same time it is part of the tragic history of the Russian imperial house."

Art critics tend to dismiss Fabergé's objects — and especially the miniature of snuffing pigs, sturdy stills and gun-eyed yet dogs — as kitsch for the rich, finely crafted but ultimately just designed to titillate the bored court of a decadent dynasty. Even von Habsburg, director of the Washington-based Fabergé Arts Foundation, founded in 1990, admits that he does not take Fabergé "too seriously."

"Fabergé's art was meant to amuse — they were conversation pieces which fulfilled a function at a time when people were bored," he says. "They were the perfect ambassadors for a particular moment of giving. Once given, the moment of glory was past, and they went to

join the clutter on mantelpieces, as at Sandringham."

The V&A exhibition features just such a table-top collection from Sandringham House, one of Queen Elizabeth's residences: the faithful tradition of Queen Alexandra's Pokingeggs; a fancy engraved rock-crystal desk clock; enamel photograph frames containing pictures of czars, German princelings and their sailor-suited children — all Queen Victoria's look-alike relatives.

Even if the crowd pressing around the coronet-topped and scarlet-swaggered showcases on Sunday was almost entirely women, it is not true that Fabergé appeals only to the female psyche. Malcolm Forbes was a passionate collector of the famous imperial Easter eggs and bought the most fanciful and decorative examples: the sign-pink enameled egg smothered with pearl lilies of the valley and hiding a diamond-framed miniature of the czar and two of his daughters; or the tiny diamond-studded coronation coach in its primrose-yellow egg. The range of Fabergé's colors in enamel remains an artistic wonder.

Some of the most aesthetically satisfying objects are the cigarette cases, handsome relics of the days of innocence when smoking seemed dashing and manly. An entire display case is devoted to the cigarette case of Lutz von Aray, a French cavalry officer with mysterious connections who left 18 gold cases, traced with enameled foliage, chased with fawn and sunbursts, marked with Arabic inscriptions or showing a map of the Valley of the Nile with cabochon gems marking towns and maybe love trysts.

A cigarette case from the British royal collection reveals a vignette of illicit love. A handsome diamond serpent slithering across deep-blue enamel was given to King Edward VII by his mistress Alice Keppel. At his deathbed, Edward's forgiving wife, Queen Alexandra, gave the case to Keppel as a keepsake. Keppel supposedly bequeathed it back to the crown when she died, although an essay in the comprehensive catalogue suggests that Queen Mary, Alexandra's daughter-in-law and the current queen's grandmother, was an avid spider-glasser. Fabergé objects from a web of dispossessed royal relatives.

It is the intimacy of the Fabergé gifts, the personal messages and intrigues, the family photographs and the window on a lost world that appeals to the modern-day audience, even when the object itself — give or take its precious materials and delicate workmanship — is quite banal, like the bell-push with

its nephrite frog climbing a gilded ladder. A tiny watering can with gold-and-diamond nozzle has the dollhouse appeal of all the miniature domestic objects associated with Fabergé. The enamel photograph frame with a flourish of ribbons and bows is the starting point of myriad gift-store copies, but the original has added poignancy when the viewer knows — that the family pictured would be murdered in the Russian Revolution.

The exhibition offers tantalizing insights into other facets of Fabergé. New documentation has surfaced since the opening of the former Soviet Union. A series of working drawings — all delicate tracery and fancy flourishes — re-creates Fabergé's jewelry, almost none of which has survived, although there are ice and snow crystal pendants, diamonds set in platinum, on show.

THE archives reveal a different aspect of Fabergé's prolific workshop, which produced 150,000 objects between 1885 and 1918, when they were closed by the Bolsheviks. Two years before Fabergé died in Switzerland, for the bourgeoisie, the Moscow workshop created richly decorated cloisonné enamel boxes with jewel-bright colors and Russian heroic imagery. These Fabergé pieces, inspired by his ethnic Russian heritage, are a contrast to the anodyne designs that served as calling cards at international royal gatherings.

Fabergé fakes, which von Habsburg says have existed almost as long as the real things, are also featured at the V&A show as "faux Fabergé." Some such pieces, supposedly authentic, are in collections at the Kremlin and in American museums. According to a recently published book, "The Dark Side of Power: The Real and the Fake," many of the so-called Fabergé pieces were created in the period when Hammer was the con-man from the Soviet Union to the United States.

After the fall of communism, will more genuine Fabergé now surface? Von Habsburg says that he does not rule out the possibility that there could have been hidden "collections" whose collections may now find their way on to the market. The opening up of China (where an egg was found in the Shanghai flea market in the 1980s) may also yield Fabergé treasures from those Russians who fled East rather than West.

The exhibition at the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg last year will help to rehabilitate Fabergé in Russia. The aim of the Fabergé Arts Foundation is to restore by the turn of the century the St. Petersburg building where the master-craftsman worked as a museum and education center.

In the West, "Fabergé — Imperial Jeweller," is pulling in the crowds, and judging by the overwhelming wealth of souvenirs in the V&A shop, from postcards to modern recreations of Fabergé eggs selling for \$5,000 (\$9,000), you can sell anything that approximates Fabergé. Art critics may scoff and sneer, but an adoring public ensures that Fabergé is in style more than a century after its creation.

BOOKS

JOURNEY TO KHIVA: A Writer's Search for Central Asia

By Philip Glazebrook. 289 pages. \$23. Kodansha.

BORDERLANDS: Nation and Empire

By Scott Malcomson. 250 pages. \$22.95. Faber and Faber.

Reviewed by Luree Miller

FOR fans of travel literature there are few greater pleasures than to be guided through unknown lands by an empathetic, urban traveler who points out subtle details of place and character and

with a storyteller's skill, seamlessly links them to a country's colorful and turbulent history. This Philip Glazebrook does with élan in "Journey to Khiva: A Writer's Search for Central Asia."

Glazebrook, an English novelist, leaves The Travellers Club in London, takes the train to Moscow, flies in Tashkent (reluctantly, for he would rather go overland), then drives to Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva. The time is spring 1990, but Glazebrook's search is for the past, for a thread of continuity in these fabled cities of Central Asia.

As a writer of fiction set in times past, he yearns to find physical remnants of the world his characters inhabit.

A similar quest, recounted in

"Journey in Kars," took Glazebrook in the early 1980s through the Balkans to Kars, an Armenian town on the Turkish border with Russia, where he looked longingly across the Iron Curtain. Now, as a reader, watches the colorful crowd, reminisces and treats the reader to stories of 19th-century travelers, both Russian and English, whose exploits excite his imagination.

It is a leisurely journey, rich in exquisitely rendered descriptions, but not without incident and frustration.

In Moscow Glazebrook is attacked and nearly killed in his hotel room by a man with a knife. The indifference of the hotel staff and the ineptitude of the police are appalling. Gravely shaken, Glazebrook gleams some small comfort

from recalling similar tales from early travelers. "Only as an extension of the past does the present cease to be a chaos of meaning," is his book's theme.

All difficulties, as Glazebrook says, were worth the joy of simply being in Central Asia, to see the mountains, the steppes, and the cities where Russia and Great Britain played the Great Game for the prize of empire.

Now that that spy-laden round is over, old ethnic rivalries have resurfaced, a new Russian demagogic calls for reconquest, and another version of the Great Game may be steaming up. We are lucky to have Glazebrook's observant and entertaining interim report with an excellent annotated bibliography and index.

An American, Scott Malcomson, records his trips in 1991 and 1992 to Uzbekistan and the Balkans quite differently in "Borderlands: Nation and Empire." Malcomson is a hip young journalist in a hurry.

Born in 1961, he is now a senior editor at the Village Voice and, according to his book jacket, learned the languages of Romanian, Bulgarian, Turkish and Uzbekistan for his travels, surely a dazzling feat to accomplish in so short a time.

Malcomson entered Uzbekistan illegally. His interviews, anecdotes and copious quotations from ideological treatises are numbered as if transcribed directly from his notebooks. So afraid is Malcomson of the label "white writer in danger," which he applies to modern travel writers, that he refers to himself in the second person, an awkward device. When he writes "Do you remember the poster above the bed of the young Bulgarian student you know?" he is speaking to himself, not you.

The key to understanding these racially and culturally mixed areas, Malcomson posits, is the individual's search for identity (leading the reader to wonder whether, in his travels, he was not searching for his own). Not surprisingly, he found that people who have been the pawns of empires from time immemorial are hopelessly unsure about who they are and with whom to cast their lot. His supporting evidence provides interesting insights into these unfortunate regions now unhappily in the news.

Luree Miller, whose books include "On Top of the World: Five Women Explorers in Tibet," wrote this for The Washington Post.

CHESS

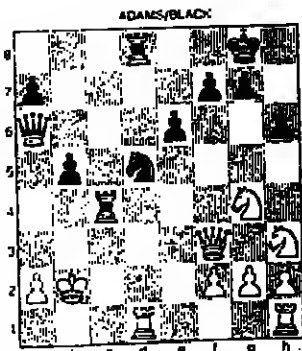
By Robert Byrne

MICHAEL ADAMS turned a timid Caro-Kann Defense into an incisive instrument of counterattack, in a game against Kiril Georgiev.

In the main lines of the Caro-Kann, Black yields his strong point in the center with 3...d5; after 4...Nf3, White gets superiority in central space, while Black digs in on three ranks to keep the opponent from further aggrandizement.

The purpose of 6...Ng5 is to avoid an exchange of knights, since reduction of material benefits the one in a cramped position. And, on 6...e6 7...Qe2, there arises the threat of 7...Nf7! Kf7 8...Qe6 Kg6 9...Bd3 Kh5 10...Qh3 mate.

This is easily warded off by 7...Nf6, but after 8...Bd3, Black must not fall into 8...Qd4? 9...Nf3 Qd5 (9...Bb4? 10...c3 Bc3 11...Kf1! costs Black a piece) 10...Ne5! Qg2 11...Rf1 Be7 12...Nef3! Qg4 13...Nf7!, which gives White a powerful attack for the sacrificed pawn.



Position after 27 Kb2

After 8...h6 9...Nf3, Black knocks out the white center pawn with 9...e5 10...dc Be5.

After his 11...Bd2 O-O 12...O-O, Georgiev saw that Adams could dispense with defense in favor of immediate counterattack with 12...Na4! 13...Ne5? would have

been met by 13...Qd4! 14...c3 Qf2. Georgiev tried to slow things down by 13...Bb5, yet after 13...Bd7 14...Bd7 Qd7!, he had no time to seize a pawn with 15...Bb6? because 15...Qc7 16...Bg5 Qb6 17...c3 17...Bf6 g1 18...c3 Rf8 19...Nh3 Ne3 20...Rd8 Rd8 21...Qd4 Nd5 may be White's best defense, but Ne4 18...Nd3 19...Be3 20...f6 Rf8 21...Rd3 Nac3! 22...bc Nc3 23...Rc3 24...Rd3 Qb2 25...Kc1 Rcl wins for Black.

Georgiev failed to realize the necessity for anchoring his knight with 23...f4 to ward off 23...Nac3! 24...bc Nc3 25...Rd8 Rd8 26...Qc2 Be5. Instead, his 23...Ng4? let Adams strike a blow with 23...Nac3!

Maybe Georgiev had overlooked that he could not interpolate 24...Nf6 because Adams would win his queen by recapturing with 24...Nf6. After 24...bc Be5 25...Bb2 125 Kb1 fails against 25...Rd4 26...Qf3 Rd4 27...Kc2 Qa3 28...Kd3 Rd4 mate! Rc4, Georgiev could not retreat

with 26...Qe2 because 26...Bb2 27...Kb2 Rdcs 28...Rd5 Rc2 29...Qc2 Rc2 30...Kc2 Qa2 31...Kc1 Qd5 yields Black a winning queen plus three pawns for a rook plus two knights.

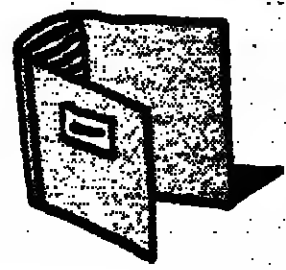
After 26...Qf3 Bb2 27...Kb2, Adams fired the final salvo with 27...Rc2! 28...Kc2 Qa2 29...Kd3 Qc4. Georgiev saw that 30...Kd2 Nb4 31...Kc1 (or 31...Kc2) ends in 31...Nc2 mate and he gave up.

White Georgiev Black Adams White Georgiev Black Adams

1...e4	c5	16...Kd1	Qc6
2...Nf3	c6	17...Bc1	Nf5
3...Nc3	g6	18...Qc1	Bf8
4...Nf4	Ng5	19...f4	g5
5...Bg5	h6	20...Qc4	h7
6...Qe2	h5	21...Nc5	Nc6
7...Qc3	h6	22...Nc5	Nc6
8...Bd3	h7	23...Nc5	Nc6
9...e5	h8	24...Nc5	Nc6
10...dc	h9	25...Nc5	Nc6
11...Bd2	h10	26...Nc5	Nc6
12...O-O	h11	27...Nc5	Nc6
13...Bd7	h12	28...Nc5	Nc6
14...Bd7	h13	29...Nc5	Nc6
15...Qc7	h14	30...Nc5	Nc6

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Christopher Burke, creative director for Burke & Partners, a brand-identity agency in Paramus, New Jersey, is reading "Winesburg, Ohio" by Sherwood Anderson. "There's no real story content, but I like the minor images. Anderson admits where he doesn't have the capacity to explain something to you, and I like that." (K. Neil Cukier, IHT)



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MARKET DIARY

Dollar Falls Slightly After Friday's Gain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar was slightly lower in this trading Monday afternoon, giving back some of the big gain it made Friday after the Federal Reserve Board moved to raise short-term interest rates.

As trading ended, the dollar was quoted at 1.7587 Deutsche marks, off from its two-and-a-half-year

Foreign Exchange

high of 1.7610 DM on Friday, and at 108.60 yen, compared with 109.25 yen before the weekend.

Amy Smith, senior foreign-exchange analyst for the IDEA consultancy in New York, said the dollar was "taking a rest from its sharp rise" but that the trend for the currency was still upward. She said she expected it to "test and breach" 1.77 DM early this week.

A dealer at First Boston Corp. said the dollar had started to bounce back against the yen after Lawrence Summers, the U.S. undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs, said statements by the economist C. Fred Bergsten calling for the dollar to trade in a range of 90 yen to

110 yen were "totally unconnected with any Treasury view or position we are working on." Mr. Bergsten has previously been seen as an unofficial spokesman about economic matters for President Bill Clinton.

Although the trader said the market was skeptical of the Treasury's denial that it "was or is trying to manipulate the dollar/yen rate," he said there seemed to be "a growing trend" of distancing itself from Mr. Bergsten's remarks.

Against other currencies, the dollar was down to 1.4685 Swiss francs from 1.4735 francs but rose to 5.9620 French francs from 5.9610. The pound rose to \$1.4832 from \$1.4825.

The Swiss franc gained against both the dollar and the mark after Hans Meyer, a vice president at Swiss National Bank, said there was "not much room for further gains in Swiss interest rates."

Gold prices, which tend to rise with inflationary expectations, fell as the Fed's interest-rate move was viewed as a pre-emptive strike against inflation. On the Commodity Exchange, gold for April delivery settled at \$380.70 an ounce, down \$7.60. (A.F.K. Bloomberg)

MARKET: Blue Chips Rebound

Continued from Page 1

ceut — below interest rates on money-market accounts and certificates of deposit.

"Historically, this differential is reversed by a decline in stock prices, so what happens to psychology in the next few months is crucial," he said, comparing the present situation to 1962, also a

N.Y. Stocks

period of low dividends, steady economic growth, and low inflation — and a 27 percent decline on Wall Street from Feb. 16 to June 22 "for no apparent reason."

"People just stopped buying," Technical analysts disagreed, and so did some of Wall Street's biggest securities houses. Goldman Sachs & Co. recommended that investors look for bargains, increasing stock portfolios from 65 to 70 percent for pension funds and 70 to 80 percent for aggressive investors.

Lazlo Birinyi, a consultant in Greenwich, Connecticut, and former market analyst for Salomon Brothers Inc., shrugged off Friday as a blip — the latest of about eight since 1986. Half of them, he pointed out, occurred on a Friday because some portfolio managers dump stocks in market upheavals and then go off to enjoy the weekend.

In his analysis, marginal investors took profits Friday and now

will be able to take their cash back into a rising market because they do not have to pay tax on the money until April 1995. "This is a short-term decline for digestion and consolidation," he said.

But Robert Walberg, of MMS International, who several months ago predicted the dive last week almost to the day, disagreed and predicted a decline of 20 percent to 25 percent in stock prices during the next six months or so, with the Dow falling back to the level of 3,000 to 3,200, where it was in mid-1992.

IBM and GM Active

Investors returned to manufacturing stocks after Friday's plunge, betting that a stronger economy would be bullish in the long term for those issues, Bloomberg Business News reported.

IBM topped the New York Stock Exchange's most-active list, rising 24 to 54 after being named one of the most popular stocks among institutional money managers.

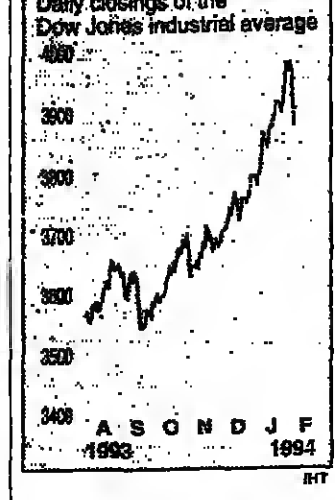
Alcoa and General Motors also were active, with Alcoa gaining 1 1/2 to 78 on buy recommendations from Lehman Brothers strategist Elaine Garzarelli.

The Nasdaq over-the-counter index climbed 1.91 points to 779.20, led by Apple Computer, which jumped 3 to 364 after a trade magazine reported the company's new line of Macintosh personal computers built with a new chip would be priced below competing models.

By Associated Press Feb. 7

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

IBM	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	40,758	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 3/4	+1/4
Apple	20,125	364	362	364	+2
Microsoft	15,125	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 3/4	+1/4
Oracle	12,125	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 3/4	+1/4
Alcoa	10,125	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 3/4	+1/4
General Motors	8,125	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 3/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	7,125	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 3/4	+1/4
Merck	6,125	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 3/4	+1/4
Pfizer	5,125	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 3/4	+1/4
Amgen	4,125	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 3/4	+1/4

NYSE Most Active

IBM	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	40,758	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 3/4	+1/4
Apple	20,125	364	362	364	+2
Microsoft	15,125	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 3/4	+1/4
Oracle	12,125	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 3/4	+1/4
Alcoa	10,125	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 3/4	+1/4
General Motors	8,125	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 3/4	+1/4
Johnson & Johnson	7,125	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 3/4	+1/4
Merck	6,125	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 3/4	+1/4
Pfizer	5,125	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 3/4	+1/4
Amgen	4,125	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 3/4	+1/4

NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
104	114	203
104	114	203
104	114	203
104	114	203
104	114	203

Amex Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
24	12	12
24	12	12
24	12	12
24	12	12
24	12	12

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
247	127	477
247	127	477
247	127	477
247	127	477
247	127	477

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3937.77	3910.35	3934.32	+24.97
Transp	1097.25	1083.38	1091.85	+15.47
Util	318.25	315.25	317.54	+2.29
Comp	1405.27	1388.41	1404.49	+16.08

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrials	4552.75	4535.25	4552.75	+17.50
Technology	4252.75	4235.25	4252.75	+17.50
Utilities	165.25	163.75	164.75	+1.00
Financial	475.25	472.75	474.75	+2.00
SP 500	475.25	472.75	474.75	+2.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	267.14	265.14	266.51	+1.37
Industrial	275.25	273.25	274.75	+1.50
Financial	277.25	275.25	276.75	+1.50
Energy	277.25	275.25	276.75	+1.50

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	267.14	265.14	266.51	+1.37
Industrial	275.25	273.25	274.75	+1.50
Financial	277.25	275.25	276.75	+1.50
Energy	277.25	275.25	276.75	+1.50

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	475.25	472.75	474.75	+2.00
AMEX	475.25	472.75	474.75	+2.00
AMEX	475.25	472.75	474.75	+2.00
AMEX	475.25	472.75	474.75	+2.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10 Year	101.25	101.00	101.12	-0.13
30 Year	101.25	101.00	101.12	-0.13
10 Year	101.25	101.00	101.12	-0.13
30 Year	101.25	101.00	101.12	-0.13

Market Sales

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0

S&P 100 Index Options

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0

NASDAQ Index Options

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0

Amex Index Options

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0

CLARKE: Chancellor Rules Out Return of Pound to ERM Before 1997

Continued from Page 3
demand. He added, however, that he did not see the manufacturing industry "ever coming back" as the mass employer it once was.

He would say whether he thought France, which has the highest real interest rates in Europe, should move to ease monetary policy. Paris, he said, had decided to keep to its "frank policy" and that "that's their decision."

Mr. Clarke is to begin a two-day visit to Paris on Tuesday, during which he is to meet with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and Finance Minister Edouard Alphandery.

He praised the Bundesbank, which has maintained a much-criticized hard line on reducing interest rates too rapidly.

Mr. Clarke, who has been suggested in London as a possible successor to Prime Minister John Major, said he remained "agnostic" about whether the Bank of England should be given greater independence from the Treasury.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3937.77	3910.35	3934.32	+24.97
Transp	1097.25	1083.38	1091.85	+15.47
Util	318.25	315.25	317.54	+2.29
Comp	1405.27	1388.41	1404.49	+16.08

Food

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3937.77	3910.35	3934.32	+24.97
Transp	1097.25	1083.38	1091.85	+15.47
Util	318.25	315.25	317.54	+2.29
Comp	1405.27	1388.41	1404.49	+16.08

Metals

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3937.77	3910.35	3934.32	+24.97
Transp	1097.25	1083.38	1091.85	+15.47
Util	318.25	315.25	317.54	+2.29
Comp	1405.27	1388.41	1404.49	+16.08

Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3937.77	3910.35	3934.32	+24.97
Transp	1097.25	1083.38	1091.85	+15.47
Util	318.25	315.25	317.54	+2.29
Comp	1405.27	1388.41	1404.49	+16.08

Spot Commodities

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3937.77	3910.35	3934.32	+24.97
Transp	1097.25	1083.38	1091.85	+15.47
Util	318.25	315.25	317.54	+2.29
Comp	1405.27	1388.41	1404.49	+16.08

Dividends

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3937.77	3910.35	3934.32	+24.97
Transp	1097.25	1083.38	1091.85	+15.47
Util	318.25	315.25	317.54	+2.29
Comp	1405.27	1388.41	1404.49	+16.08

Financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0

3-MONTH STERLING (LIVE)

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0

3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIVE)

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	34,700,000	34,700,000	34,700,000	0

3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (LIVE)

Mar	116.70	116.00	116.76	-0.25
Jun	115.29	115.24	115.30	-0.25
Est. volume: 128,885. Open Int: 116,767.				
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIPFE)				
DM 250,000 - prts of 100 pcd				
Mar	99.15	98.82	99.04	-0.46
Jun	99.07	98.80	98.95	-0.49
Est. volume: 234,962. Open Int: 194,676.				

Germany and Italy Lag as EU Car Sales Rise 7% for Month

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Car sales rose in Europe in January but demand remained weak and Germany and Italy, Europe's largest markets, are heading for trouble, analysts said.

January new-car registrations in the 12 countries of the European Union rose 7.0 percent, to 961,840, from 899,940 a year earlier, the European Automobile Manufacturers Association said. But last year's figure had been down 28 percent from 1992 because buyers had rushed to buy cars in December before taxes increased and rebates ran out.

Car sales in January in Western Europe, which includes the 12 EU countries, Austria, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries, rose 6.3 percent, to 1.03 million, from 968,000.

West European car sales, down 15 percent for all of last year, are predicted to be flat or only 2 or 3 percent higher this year, despite the January increase.

"That's a relatively encouraging number only because it's positive," said François Colli, an analyst at Paribas Capital Markets. "Germany is a bit disappointing, however." He predicted German sales would be flat this year.

An official with the European Automobile Manufacturers Association, commenting on the 6.3 percent West European increase, said, "It's the first indication that, hopefully, the recession is ending out." However, he also said the improvement was not dramatic because it reflected an increase over a particularly bad January 1993.

German sales in January rose 2.6 percent, to 244,300 cars, from 238,200, but sales had plunged 28 percent in January 1992 because buyers had rushed to buy cars in December before taxes increased and rebates ran out.

"The domestic market will continue to be weak and orders still are showing no sign of improvement," said Jürgen Metzner, an analyst at Deutsche Bank, who predicted German sales would fall 4 percent this year. "The only encouraging numbers are that German car export demand is growing."

The export market for German cars, including Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz and BMW models, is picking up thanks to demand in the United States and signs of a revival for top-of-the-line new models in Japan, analysts said.

Car sales in Italy fell 10 percent in January, following a 20 percent drop in all of 1993 and a 14 percent drop in January 1993. Falling factory income, worries about rising taxes and caution ahead of next month's national elections are stunting demand, said Anifa, the Italian car association.

British monthly sales now surpass Italy's, thanks to an 11.6 percent rise in 1993 and a 20.4 percent rise this January.

"The U.K. has a good, stable recovery, and that's comforting in the long-term for other countries," Mr. Colli said. "But if we've reached bottom, it might take up to a year for sales to pick up throughout Europe."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Sellers Emerge in Europe

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — European stock markets reacted sharply Monday to Friday's quarter-point rise in U.S. interest rates, but analysts generally said this did not signal a turn to a bear market.

"A quarter of a percentage point should not move markets, but it was very important from a psychological point of view," Matthew Merritt, a stock market strategist at NatWest Markets in London, said.

In London, the Financial Times Stock Exchange index of 100 shares fell 99 points in early trading before regaining some confidence after Wall Street showed early strength. It still closed with a loss of 56.30 points, or 1.60 percent.

Elsewhere, the DAX index in Frankfurt fell 2.75 percent, the CAC-40 index in Paris was up 1.81 percent, and most other major European markets fell 1 percent to 3 percent. The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 1.83 percent.

But many analysts viewed the sell-off as minor and perhaps even overdue. "In the context of seeing markets rise nonstop over the last year and a half, I would not consider this reaction severe," Roh Sweers, equity strategist at Paribas Capital Markets in Amsterdam, said.

Many said they saw no reason to fear the U.S. interest-rate increase would have any impact on Germany's long-anticipated rate cuts. Those cuts, however, are considered likely to be delayed at least another month because of recent growth in the German money supply.

Belgium Cuts Rates Anyway

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Interest rates in the European Union can come down despite the rise in U.S. short rates, Finance Minister Philippe Maystadt of Belgium said Monday.

He spoke after Belgium's central bank, against expectations, cut its key lending rates earlier in the day. The bank trimmed its central rate for money market lending by 0.15 percentage point to 6.70 percent and its regular overnight interest rate by 0.15 point to 8.20 percent.

The Federal Reserve Board-engineered increase prompted speculation that hoped-for cuts in European rates might be delayed. But Mr. Maystadt said there was no threat in the change in relative currency values. "We consider that a certain appreciation of the dollar against European currencies is justified," he said. (Reuters, AP)

"I wouldn't see it having any impact on the timing of the next German move," Michael Burk, currency economist at Citibank in London, said.

The big worry facing European investors is what a slight rise in American interest rates will mean to Americans' appetite for European shares. Last year, an estimated \$130 billion in investment money flowed out of the United States and helped to push up stock and bond prices from Seoul to Stockholm.

But with some analysts in Europe now predicting that U.S. interest rates will rise by as much as 1.5 percentage points over the coming year, there is concern that Americans could lose their liking for overseas investments.

Some, however, saw a positive side to the unexpected timing of the Federal Reserve Board's move, which generally had not been expected until a few months later. By not waiting for hard evidence of a resurgence in inflation, they said, the Fed may have staged a pre-emptive strike.

"By acting early, they have avoided the need for an all-out war against inflation," Mr. Burk said.

Still, with American interest rates now at last headed higher and European rates still on a downward path, an important threshold in the long bull market has been passed. Mr. Sweers of Paribas said he did not think European investors would easily shrug off the U.S. rate move.

Although he insisted that eager buyers still were waiting in the wings, he said, "I expect that investors will get more cautious and that companies will have to provide better evidence that their earnings are indeed improving."

That in itself would represent a major change of stance. By most estimates, German shares, for instance, are now trading at prices averaging a high 30 times last year's corporate earnings. Meanwhile, the German economy remains deep in recession, and the Bundesbank shows no hurry about cutting rates to bring it off the bottom.

KKR Starts Venture In Europe

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. is establishing its first West European venture-capital company under the leadership of Ian Martin, who resigned Monday as nonexecutive deputy chairman of Grand Metropolitan PLC.

Mr. Martin will be chairman and chief executive of Kohlberg Kravis's Glenista Group, which will concentrate on investing in Western European companies.

Mr. Martin, 58, was at Grand Metropolitan for 14 years. He led the company's acquisition of Pillsbury Co. in 1988, and helped the U.S. food company increase its profits by 50 percent in 1990.

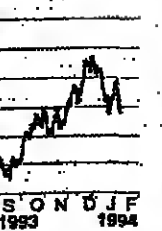
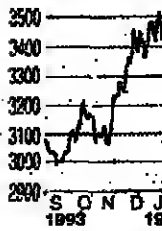
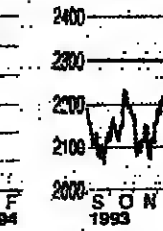
Kohlberg Kravis has about \$2 billion available for equity investment worldwide on which Glenista can draw.

"What differentiates us is that we could make a £300 million deal or buy a number of smaller operations and string them together," Mr. Martin said.

Once acquired, the acquisitions would be placed under Kohlberg Kravis's management. Mr. Martin said he would then work as the chairman of the acquired company. "We are looking for situations where we can either identify or create value through restructuring and company turnarounds," he said. "There may be situations where we see value, but that value has to be drawn out."

Mr. Martin's departure from Grand Metropolitan had been expected. He was passed over at Grand Met for the position of chief executive officer when Allen Shepherd's role of chairman and chief executive was split last year.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX		London FTSE 100 Index		Paris CAC 40	
					
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change	
Amsterdam	AEX	428.43	437.10	-1.96	
Brussels	Stock Index	7,741.99	7,768.23	-0.34	
Frankfurt	DAX	2,079.40	2,138.25	-2.75	
Frankfurt	FAZ	800.66	818.58	-2.31	
Helsinki	HEX	1,899.33	1,971.96	-3.68	
London	Financial Times 30	2,632.90	2,668.80	-1.35	
London	FTSE 100	3,419.10	3,475.40	-1.62	
Madrid	General Index	347.24	352.46	-1.48	
Milan	MIB	1,063.00	1,074.00	-1.02	
Paris	CAC 40	2,287.06	2,329.17	-1.81	
Stockholm	Affarsvaerlden	1,801.45	1,846.40	-2.43	
Vienna	Stock Index	499.55	505.76	-1.23	
Zurich	SBS	1,067.29	1,091.83	-2.25	

Model 1

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month		Div	Yld	PE	Stk 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
High	Low								


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Low Stock



1. 凡在本行開辦之各項業務，均應遵守本行所定之規章制度，不得有違。如有違反者，一經查出，定予嚴懲，絕不寬貸。此布。

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible vertical columns of text.]

**Smooth as silk is
from the heart**



**a smile that comes
not from the handbook.**



Tata

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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[The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring and low resolution.]

1. 凡在本行开立存款账户的客户，均可向本行申请开立定期存款账户。
 2. 定期存款账户的开立，须由客户填写《定期存款开户申请书》，并提供有效身份证件。
 3. 本行定期存款账户分为整存整付、零存整付、整存零付、零存零付四种类型。
 4. 定期存款的期限分为三个月、六个月、九个月、十二个月、十八个月、二十四个月、三十六个月、四十八个月、六十个月。
 5. 定期存款的利率按中国人民银行规定的利率执行。
 6. 定期存款账户的开立，须由客户本人或授权代理人办理。
 7. 定期存款账户的开立，须由客户本人或授权代理人提供有效身份证件。
 8. 定期存款账户的开立，须由客户本人或授权代理人填写《定期存款开户申请书》。
 9. 定期存款账户的开立，须由客户本人或授权代理人提供有效身份证件。
 10. 定期存款账户的开立，须由客户本人或授权代理人填写《定期存款开户申请书》。

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东省潍坊市青州市	
李秀英	女	38	河北	工人	河北省石家庄市	
张国强	男	52	河南	干部	河南省郑州市	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	教师	江苏省南京市	
陈为民	男	60	浙江	商人	浙江省杭州市	
赵子龙	男	35	四川	学生	四川省成都市	
周大伟	男	48	湖北	医生	湖北省武汉市	
吴小芳	女	32	广东	护士	广东省广州市	
孙建国	男	55	安徽	教授	安徽省合肥市	
郑晓琳	女	25	福建	记者	福建省福州市	
冯志强	男	40	江西	工程师	江西省南昌市	
马丽娟	女	30	广西	会计	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
徐长贵	男	50	湖南	司机	湖南省长沙市	
郭小梅	女	22	山西	歌手	山西省太原市	
黄大勇	男	42	陕西	作家	陕西省西安市	
宋小红	女	35	甘肃	画家	甘肃省兰州市	
林国强	男	58	宁夏	研究员	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
周小华	女	28	青海	舞蹈家	青海省西宁市	
孙为民	男	45	新疆	运动员	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
郑晓琳	女	32	内蒙古	作家	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
冯志强	男	40	吉林	教授	吉林省长春市	
马丽娟	女	30	辽宁	歌手	辽宁省沈阳市	
徐长贵	男	50	黑龙江	工程师	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
郭小梅	女	22	山东	学生	山东省济南市	
黄大勇	男	42	河北	工人	河北省石家庄市	
宋小红	女	35	河南	干部	河南省郑州市	
林国强	男	58	江苏	教师	江苏省南京市	
周小华	女	28	浙江	商人	浙江省杭州市	
孙为民	男	45	四川	学生	四川省成都市	
郑晓琳	女	32	湖北	医生	湖北省武汉市	
冯志强	男	40	广东	护士	广东省广州市	
马丽娟	女	30	安徽	教授	安徽省合肥市	
徐长贵	男	50	福建	记者	福建省福州市	
郭小梅	女	22	江西	工程师	江西省南昌市	
黄大勇	男	42	广西	会计	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
宋小红	女	35	湖南	司机	湖南省长沙市	
林国强	男	58	山西	歌手	山西省太原市	
周小华	女	28	陕西	作家	陕西省西安市	
孙为民	男	45	甘肃	画家	甘肃省兰州市	
郑晓琳	女	32	宁夏	研究员	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
冯志强	男	40	青海	舞蹈家	青海省西宁市	
马丽娟	女	30	新疆	运动员	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
徐长贵	男	50	内蒙古	作家	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
郭小梅	女	22	吉林	教授	吉林省长春市	
黄大勇	男	42	辽宁	歌手	辽宁省沈阳市	
宋小红	女	35	黑龙江	工程师	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
林国强	男	58	山东	学生	山东省济南市	
周小华	女	28	河北	工人	河北省石家庄市	
孙为民	男	45	河南	干部	河南省郑州市	
郑晓琳	女	32	江苏	教师	江苏省南京市	
冯志强	男	40	浙江	商人	浙江省杭州市	
马丽娟	女	30	四川	学生	四川省成都市	
徐长贵	男	50	湖北	医生	湖北省武汉市	
郭小梅	女	22	广东	护士	广东省广州市	
黄大勇	男	42	安徽	教授	安徽省合肥市	
宋小红	女	35	福建	记者	福建省福州市	
林国强	男	58	江西	工程师	江西省南昌市	
周小华	女	28	广西	会计	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
孙为民	男	45	湖南	司机	湖南省长沙市	
郑晓琳	女	32	山西	歌手	山西省太原市	
冯志强	男	40	陕西	作家	陕西省西安市	
马丽娟	女	30	甘肃	画家	甘肃省兰州市	
徐长贵	男	50	宁夏	研究员	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
郭小梅	女	22	青海	舞蹈家	青海省西宁市	
黄大勇	男	42	新疆	运动员	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
宋小红	女	35	内蒙古	作家	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
林国强	男	58	吉林	教授	吉林省长春市	
周小华	女	28	辽宁	歌手	辽宁省沈阳市	
孙为民	男	45	黑龙江	工程师	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
郑晓琳	女	32	山东	学生	山东省济南市	

[The page contains dense handwritten text in Chinese characters, organized into vertical columns. The handwriting is cursive and typical of historical documents.]

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(Continued on page 13)

(Continued on page 13)

Stock Market
and Thailand

Kong Devel

/SE



***Smooth as silk is a smile that comes
from the heart not the handbook.***

Monday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

~~High Level Tech~~

B		C	
94	BARBARO		
95	BART	35c	136
96	BART		49c
97	BART		43c
98	BART		43c
99	BART		43c
100	BART		43c
101	BART		43c
102	BART		43c
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203	BART		43c

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Sales figures are unaffected. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks up until the current week, but not the latest week. If a stock dividend or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and volume are based on the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are the annual distributions based on the current year's earnings.

Dividend data:

- Dividend** — dividend data extra(1).
- Annual rate of dividend** plus stock dividend.
- Frequency** — dividend data extra(2).
- Dividend** — dividend data extra(3).
- Dividend** — dividend data extra(4).
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- Dividend** — dividend data extra(99).
- Dividend** — dividend data extra(100).

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	12 Month	High	Low	Latest	Chg
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

姓名	職名	年齢	性別	出身	備考
山田 隆一	部長	45	男	東京	
佐藤 健二	次長	42	男	大阪	
鈴木 一郎	課長	38	男	名古屋	
高橋 三郎	課長	40	男	京都	
田中 四郎	課長	35	男	福岡	
渡辺 五郎	課長	33	男	札幌	
松本 六郎	課長	31	男	仙台	
山崎 七郎	課長	29	男	新潟	
佐々木 八郎	課長	27	男	金沢	
高田 九郎	課長	25	男	富山	
田村 十郎	課長	23	男	石川	
渡辺 十一郎	課長	21	男	福井	
松本 十二郎	課長	19	男	山梨	
山崎 十三郎	課長	17	男	長野	
佐々木 十四郎	課長	15	男	岐阜	
高田 十五郎	課長	13	男	愛知	
田村 十六郎	課長	11	男	三重	
渡辺 十七郎	課長	9	男	滋賀	
松本 十八郎	課長	7	男	岐阜	
山崎 十九郎	課長	5	男	愛知	
佐々木 二十郎	課長	3	男	三重	
高田 二十一郎	課長	1	男	滋賀	
田村 二十二郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
渡辺 二十三郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
松本 二十四郎	課長	0	男	三重	
山崎 二十五郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
佐々木 二十六郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
高田 二十七郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
田村 二十八郎	課長	0	男	三重	
渡辺 二十九郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
松本 三十郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
山崎 三十一郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
佐々木 三十二郎	課長	0	男	三重	
高田 三十三郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
田村 三十四郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
渡辺 三十五郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
松本 三十六郎	課長	0	男	三重	
山崎 三十七郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
佐々木 三十八郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
高田 三十九郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
田村 四十郎	課長	0	男	三重	
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松本 四十二郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
山崎 四十三郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
佐々木 四十四郎	課長	0	男	三重	
高田 四十五郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
田村 四十六郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
渡辺 四十七郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
松本 四十八郎	課長	0	男	三重	
山崎 四十九郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
佐々木 五十郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
高田 五十一郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
田村 五十二郎	課長	0	男	三重	
渡辺 五十三郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
松本 五十四郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
山崎 五十五郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
佐々木 五十六郎	課長	0	男	三重	
高田 五十七郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
田村 五十八郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
渡辺 五十九郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
松本 六十郎	課長	0	男	三重	
山崎 六十一郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
佐々木 六十二郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
高田 六十三郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
田村 六十四郎	課長	0	男	三重	
渡辺 六十五郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
松本 六十六郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
山崎 六十七郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
佐々木 六十八郎	課長	0	男	三重	
高田 六十九郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
田村 七十郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
渡辺 七十一郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
松本 七十二郎	課長	0	男	三重	
山崎 七十三郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
佐々木 七十四郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
高田 七十五郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
田村 七十六郎	課長	0	男	三重	
渡辺 七十七郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
松本 七十八郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
山崎 七十九郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
佐々木 八十郎	課長	0	男	三重	
高田 八十一郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
田村 八十二郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
渡辺 八十三郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
松本 八十四郎	課長	0	男	三重	
山崎 八十五郎	課長	0	男	滋賀	
佐々木 八十六郎	課長	0	男	岐阜	
高田 八十七郎	課長	0	男	愛知	
田村 八十八郎	課長	0	男	三重	

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Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	

[illegible]

SPORTS

For the Bosnians in Lillehammer, Death Remains Their Companion

By Jere Longman
New York Times Service

LILLEHAMMER, Norway — After 11 months of being trapped, Igor Boras thought he had escaped war-torn Sarajevo. By the time he arrived at the Olympics, the hemorrhaging had caught up to him.

As he walked through the Oslo airport, Boras looked up at a television screen. It was showing bodies stacked where bread and macaroni and beans had once been in Sarajevo's central market. Sixty-eight were dead, some 200 wounded by a mortar attack. A prosthetic leg lay on the ground, attached to a boot but no longer to a person. Boras did not want to see any more.

He could have been in that market on Saturday, if a UN plane had not whisked him away a day earlier to begin his preparations for bobsledding at the Winter Games. Boras said he

lived in a Catholic seminary, only 100 meters away from the market where people came to buy food and trade clothes. The seminary was safer than his parents' home, and he could count on electricity and extra food for his mother.

"I couldn't stop crying," Boras was saying now in the Olympic athletes' village, sitting on a couch, legs crossed, back in front of a television, his eyes now dry and hollow. On the screen, the carnage had its own logo — "Terror in Sarajevo" — and theme music. "Life is so cheap now, worth the price of one bullet," Boras said.

He did not know for sure, but his parents would not likely have been at the market. His mother is an English teacher, his father a retired civil engineer. There was no hope of calling home to find out if they were safe, Boras said. The phone lines had been cut a long time ago.

"I am worried about my girlfriend," Boras said.

He is 26, a Croat, tall and pale, with the clipped haircut of incarceration. He is built like a basketball player now instead of a thick, muscular bobsledder. He has lost 15 pounds (8 kilos) in the last year. The Olympics are not for winning, just for proving that he is still alive.

"Life is made of small things, and this small thing is very important for Sarajevo," Boras said. "I want to be here to show people that we are not savages, that we are normal, and to show people that we still believe in our country."

There are eight others here with him on the Bosnia-Herzegovina Olympic team — three Serbs, two Croats and four Muslims — athletes living and training together when their whole country has blown apart. "People don't understand — about 85 per-

cent of Muslims and Serbs and Croats want to live together in peace," said Nizar Zacciragic, another member of the bobsled team.

Zacciragic left Sarajevo on Jan. 25, making his way to the airport in an armored personnel carrier. Here in Norway, he said, he is eating only once a day because the food is too rich after a diet of bread and water at home. He sat with Boras in the Olympic village on Sunday, watching the bloody stack of bodies on television, leaning forward in his chair, mouth agape, his thick hands clenched, wondering why someone will not stop the fighting. Disgusted, he blamed President Bill Clinton of the United States and Prime Minister John Major of Britain for their inaction. He mentioned their names and the words came out as if he were spitting.

"One serious phone call could stop this war,"

Zacciragic said. "Clinton and Mitterrand and Major, they are drinking whisky and eating steaks and playing golf. They don't care. They are dolls. There is some great eminence pulling their strings behind a curtain."

The nine Bosnian athletes will march in Saturday's opening ceremony at the Olympics, walking behind the Bosnian flag with its field of white and its crest bearing a silver slash and golden lilies. Zacciragic said he felt more numb than proud.

"It's a strange feeling, like I had an operation on my body and they used an anesthetic," he said.

Verona Marjanovic, a 20-year-old luger, the daughter of a Serbian father and Croatian mother, said she felt selfish and guilty. She has been out of Sarajevo exactly one year. On Friday, she spoke to her father and mother and sister for the first time since she left. Two

minutes on a satellite call, enough time only to find out that they were safe and the house was still standing.

"I'm ashamed to be here," Marjanovic said, adding: "I left all these people and they are getting killed, and I'm here just to do sports. If you live in Sarajevo, you don't know what it is to be free. If you're not in Sarajevo, you don't have to worry about food, you don't have to worry about getting killed while you sleep, you don't have to worry about drinking a cup of coffee in a cafe."

What happens after the Games? Will Bosnia's athletes go home? These are questions Boras asks himself over and over, and still he has no answers.

"The only wish of my mother is that I get out and stay out," he said, his voice halting. "She doesn't want me to come home. She wants me to be safe."

Jordan Gets Wish: A Baseball Contract

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Michael Jordan, the retired star of the National Basketball Association, agreed Monday to a minor-league baseball contract with the major leagues' Chicago White Sox and will go to spring training.

Jordan, 31, fielded questions after fielding pop-ups and grounders in front of about 200 reporters, photographers and camera operators at a gym near Comiskey Park in his first work out in front of media. He also entered the batting cage to hit some soft pitches from a White Sox scout and then some harder throws from a college player.

"I've never been afraid to fail," Jordan said. "That's something you have to deal with in reality. I think I'm strong enough as a person to accept failing. But I can't accept not trying."

Jordan agreed to a contract with the Nashville Sounds, the White Sox affiliate in the Class AAA American Association. Jordan said he is willing to go to the minors if the White Sox think he can make it to the majors. He said he will try to make the major league club this spring.

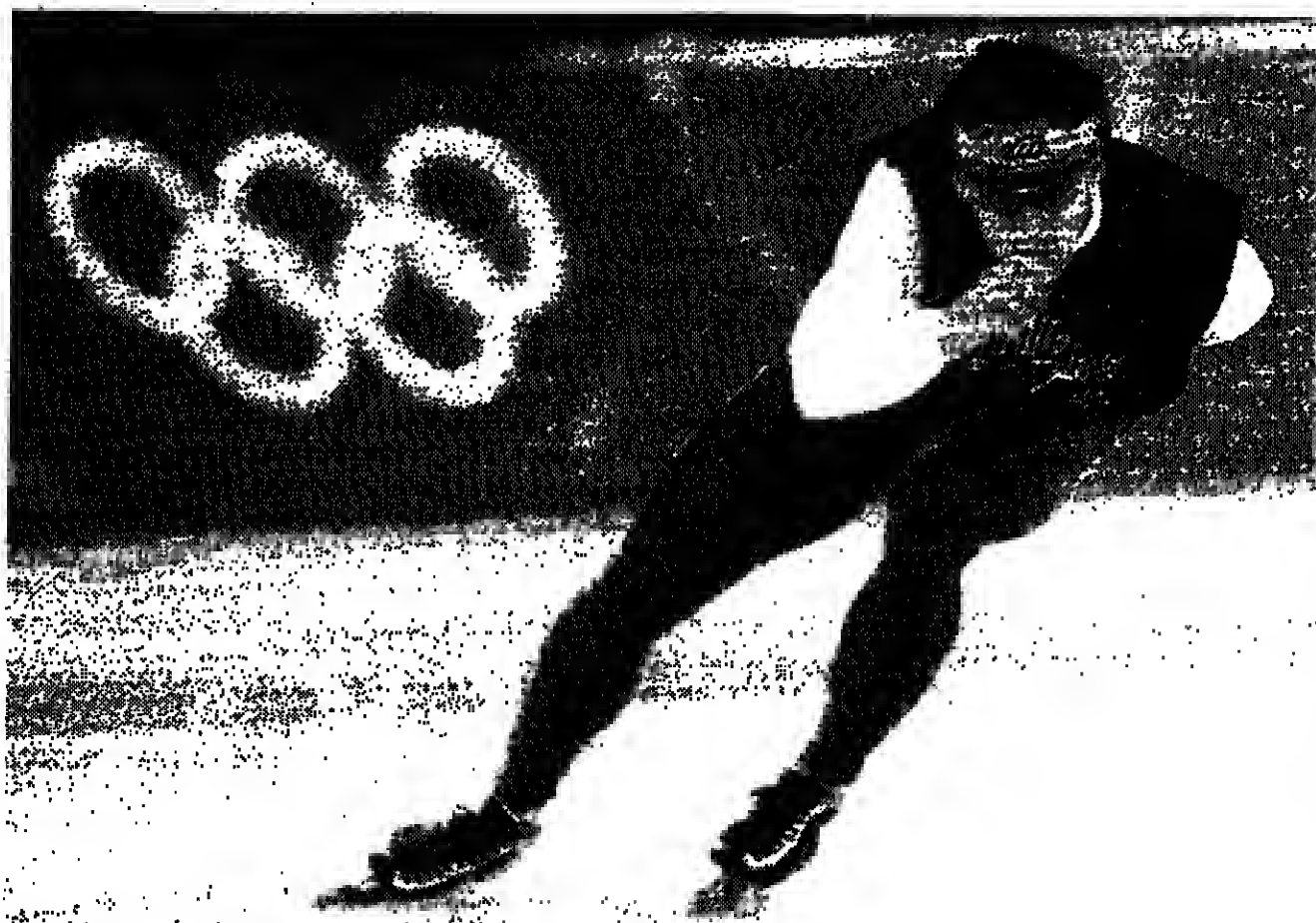
"He'll have to earn it, nothing's going to be given to him," said the White Sox general manager, Ron Schuler. "We're going to go north with the best 25."

Schuler said Jordan will need a lot of work in Sarasota, Florida, site of the club's camp, and added: "He's going to have some sore hands for a couple of weeks."

Jordan's efforts to play baseball with the White Sox became serious last month, even though he hasn't played baseball since high school. He has been taking batting practice from Schuler, a former major league pitcher.

Both Schuler and the team's manager, Gene Lantieri, have said that Jordan's hitting has progressed, but both have also said that it's a one-in-a-million chance for him to make a major league team, despite his athletic abilities.

Jordan has said that playing baseball was something his father, who was murdered last summer, always wanted him to do.



World sprint champion Dan Jansen of the United States just missed breaking the 1,000-meter record Monday in a time trial.

Kerrigan Attack: Publicists' Dream, Moralists' Horror

New York Times Service

Before Tonya Harding's life went from hard times to television's tabloid "Hard Copy," before Nancy Kerrigan became America's victimized sweetheart and her attackers became America's most wanted, these Winter Olympics figured to be a placid gathering in Lillehammer, Norway, of familiar participants and redundant accomplishment.

Only two years have passed since the last Winter Games, in Albertville, France. Many athletes have remained in training, not having to shelve their Olympic hopes for the customary four-year wait.

Bonnie Blair and Alberto Tomba are back hoping to win their fourth and fifth gold medals; Dan Jansen is back, too, still hoping to win his first. The idea behind this Olympic restructuring, the separating of the Winter Games from the shadow of the Summer Games, was partly to give the smaller, quaint Winter Olympics their own identity. Now they have one. The wrong one.

The stories of Blair, Jansen and Tomba as well as the return to Olympic figure skating of gold medalists Brian Boitano, Katerina Witt and Torvill and Dean have been overwhelmed by the Jan. 6 clubbing attack on Kerrigan.

It is a story unlike any other that has contradicted the tattered Olympic spirit of fair play and sportsmanship, the specter of one athlete's associates attempting to incapacitate another athlete for competitive and financial gain.

Even as Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, continues to call for a truce from the fighting in Bosnia during the Games, he cannot guarantee peace in the genteel world of figure skating.

"It takes us down to the wrestling league," said Claire Ferguson, president of the U.S. Figure Skating Association. "That's too bad."

[Harding's] lawyers issued a statement Monday. The Associated Press reported. It said:

[Tonya Harding is concentrating on her preparation for the Olympics and working with her attorneys on a response to the request of the USFSA. We stress that in its statement the USFSA does not conclude through the transcript, producers eager to tell the story of her blue-collar upbringing, the daughter of a welder and a blind mother from Stoughton, Massachusetts, who overcame all the odds to become Rocky on skates.

"If she wins, she will be the biggest thing in the history of figure skating," said Collins, the promoter. "She'll do better than Dorothy Hamill and Peggy Fleming combined."

Whatever happens at the Olympics, figure skating will never be looked upon the same. Its delicate porcelain world has shattered. A glamour sport has been exposed for its pettiness and vicious one-upmanship.

In the coming weeks, the Olympic ice ball will be full and the rest of the world will be watching the figure skaters, if for all the unintended reasons.

"This robs the Games of such an important ideal, fair play," said John Ruge, who represents athletes as member of the U.S. Olympic Committee. "It happened with Ben Johnson. He was one person who screwed up, but he robbed the Games themselves of something. That's what hurts so much."

— JERE LONGMAN

U.S. Skater's Brother Arraigned for Murder

The Associated Press

LORAIN, Ohio — The brother of U.S. Olympic ice dancer Elizabeth Punsalan pleaded not guilty Monday to a charge of aggravated murder in the slaying of his father.

Ricardo Punsalan, 20, waived his right to a preliminary hearing and Loran Municipal Judge Gustavo Nunez turned the case over to the Loran County grand jury. He ordered Punsalan held without bond.

Punsalan was allowed to meet briefly with family members before the hearing, court officials said.

He was arrested after his mother and a brother found Dr. Ernesto R. Punsalan, 57, stabbed in his bed.

An autopsy showed Punsalan died of blood loss, Loran County Coroner Paul Matus said. One wound, in the chest, had pierced the heart, and one in the upper abdomen had pierced the stomach, Matus said.

Officials would not comment on a motive.

The U.S. Olympic Committee said Elizabeth Punsalan and her husband and partner, Jerod Swallow, were to arrive in Norway with the other U.S. skaters on Thursday.

Punsalan, in a statement issued earlier, said she would compete at the Games in tribute to her father. He was stabbed Friday night in the family's home in Sheffield Lake, 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Cleveland.

"My father was proud of my skating achievements and would have wanted me to go on to Lillehammer," she said.

"I will try to skate my very best there in his memory."

Punsalan, 23, and Swallow, 27, won the ice-dancing competition Jan. 7 at the U.S. Figure Skating Championships in Detroit. They had married in September and live in Fontaine, Michigan.

Ricardo Punsalan had been released on a weekend pass from the psychiatric unit at St. Joseph Hospital and Health Center in Lorain on Friday afternoon, said the Reverend John J. McCaffrey of St. Thomas Catholic Church.

The elder Punsalan, a general surgeon, was aware of his son's problems but didn't want to commit him to a long-term center, said a family friend, Dr. Patrick Patel, a colleague at BMH Regional Medical Center in Elyria.

Elizabeth Punsalan said her brother had been receiving treatment for psychological problems and drug addiction. David M. Tocchi, a neighbor and family friend, said Ricardo Punsalan and his father never fought. "I never heard Dr. Punsalan raise his voice to any of his kids or hit them," he said.

Tocchi said he also was aware of Ricardo Punsalan's medication switch. "I know he was on Prozac at one time and that he just was switched over to some other medication a short time ago," Tocchi said. "But I don't know what he is taking now or what he was switched over from."

Prozac is an anti-depressant drug used in combating depression and mental illness.



Flags flew as a skier trained on the cross-country course, but the crowds were yet to come.

Jansen Gives Warning: Just Misses Mark

Reuters

HAMAR, Norway — World speed skating sprint champion Dan Jansen sent his rivals a warning Monday when he just missed breaking the world 1,000-meter record in a time trial.

The U.S. skater sizzled round the track in a personal best of 1 minute, 12.40 seconds, 0.14 seconds inside the world mark set by Canada's Kevin Scott last December.

The trial was not timed electronically but by stopwatch, which Jansen's coach, Peter Mueller, said was usually 0.2 seconds too fast.

The corrected time would be about 1:12.60. "That's good enough. We'll take it," said a smiling Mueller. "It's the first time he's ever been below 1 minute 13 seconds."

Jansen, who has raced in three Olympics but never won a medal, also finished first in a 500-meter trial, recording 35.90. He set the world record of 35.76 last month in Calgary.

The trials were designed to give skaters the chance to get used to the super-fast rink at Hamar.

Russia's Sergei Klevchenia and Alexander Golubev finished second and third behind Jansen, in 36.20 and 36.30, respectively.

"That's not bad at all, it's totally satisfactory for a time trial," said the Russian coach, Boris Vasilovsky.

Miller Comes From Far Back, 1987, to Win at Pebble Beach

New York Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, California — There is always something of a vaguely mystic quality to the golf and the surroundings here.

But old Pebble Beach has never been as mysterious and dreamlike as Sunday when, out of the mists of time, a retired golfer stepped up and won the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am.

Johnny Miller, 46, playing in just his fifth tournament since 1990, reappeared like some specter from another era. He then beat his nerves and he beat Tom Watson down the stretch for his first tournament victory since he won at Pebble Beach seven years ago.

"That didn't really happen," said Miller, whose final-round 74 gave him a total of 7-under-par 281, one stroke better than Watson and Corey Pavin and Kirk Triplett — who never really threatened. "It was a mirage. It was weird, like the whole thing wasn't happening. I had this strange sense of calm."

He was the only one who did. For the other players on the rainy, windy and cold day, nerves were as jagged as the Monterey Peninsula's rocky coastline.

Watson collapsed down the stretch, three-putting both the 16th and 17th holes to fall out of the lead. He finished with a 74 when his birdie attempt the 18th hole stopped short, dead on line.

Dudley Hart, the third-round leader who began the day at 10 under par, ran afoul of that most scenic and most deadly portion of Pebble Beach — the eighth, ninth and 10th holes that are sometimes called Carmel Hell. He bogeyed them all and finished with a 78 that dropped him into a tie for seventh.

Miller did not three-putt a hole all day, a fact that is remarkable, given his ongoing battles with the yips.

His putting got so bad that it drove him from the PGA Tour after his 1987 victory.

SIDELINES

Lewis to Fight Jackson, Duva Says

NEW YORK (AP) — An arbitrator has ruled that Lennox Lewis can defend the WBC heavyweight title against No. 4 contender Phil Jackson, sometime in May, instead of against No. 1 Oliver McCall, promoter Dan Duva said Monday.

"After a Lewis-Evander Holyfield match fell out because the IBF and WBA ruled Holyfield must defend their titles against Michael Moore" on April 22, we wanted Lewis to fight Jackson, but the WBC refused to sanction it," Duva said.

Merrett Steinhilber, appointed by the American Arbitration Association, has ruled in Miami that Lewis could fight Jackson first and that the match must be sanctioned by the WBC, Duva said.

NHL's Lemieux Ponders Retirement

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A discouraged Mario Lemieux says he may retire if his chronic back problems prevent him from returning to the NHL this year.

Lemieux, expected to rejoin the Pittsburgh Penguins for Friday's game in Detroit, pulled out after another painful setback during a morning practice. He hasn't been on skates since.

"I don't know when I'm going to be back," Lemieux said Sunday. "If I don't play again this year, I'm going to have to make a decision" on retirement "this summer."

For the Record

Thel Farmers Bank beat Oman Club of Oman, 2-1, for the Asian Club soccer championship in Bangkok, with J-League champion Yomiuri Verdy getting third place by beating China's Liaoning, 4-1. (AP)

The British Open golf tournament will pay a record £110,000 (\$162,800) for first place this year, a 10 percent increase, officials announced. (AP)

Andre Agassi, sidelined since the U.S. Open with tendinitis in his right wrist, said he plans to return to competition in two weeks at a tennis tournament in Arizona. (AP)

Quotable

• Tubby Raymond, Delaware's football coach, on why his team doesn't have a booster club: "I don't want to organize my own lynching mob."

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